MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

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VOL. XII. NO. 12.} ROCHESTER, N. Y.,—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1861. {WHOLE NO. 584.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY

AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

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AGRICULTURAL.

SPRING THOUGHTS.

THE winter is about passing away. Its white robe is torn and soiled; but here and there, in some shady ravine or upon the northern hill side, may be seen a stray fold retaining its original purity. The winter [illegible] exposed, and we can judge of the present prospect for a crop. The melting snow floods the low lands, and we discover where a ditch or a drain would have been of great advantage, if made in the autumn—and even now will be of service. Now we need no level, no engineer to point out the low portions of our fields, those that need surface drainage, for the rising sun converts every hollow into a bright mirror or a pool of fire that dazzles and blinds the eyes. We hardly knew before why certain portions of our lands remunerated us so poorly—why they refused to return even ten-fold for our labor—but the cause is revealed in colors of living light. During every thaw in the winter, and all the spring, the water lies here and the soil becomes soured and unable to furnish the roots of plants sweet, healthy food. Even in the summer, during hard showers, these low places are, for a season, flooded, while, if the soil is heavy, it becomes pasty when wet; and when dry, as hard as unburnt brick, almost impervious to the air and the moisture of dews and gentle rains.

The American spring is thought to be peculiarly unpleasant, with little to interest and please, while travelers from all lands praise our beautiful autumns. But even in the spring-time, the observing farmer can find plenty of food for thought—many valuable lessons to be treasured up. The effects of drainage are seen to great advantage during the wet, muddy weather of the present season. Every drain can be traced the whole length of the field by the color of the soil, resulting from its dryness. The soil over the drain, and for a few feet each side, will be perfectly dry, so as to make walking easy and pleasant, while in the center of the space between the drains, if a couple of rods apart, the pedestrian will sink in the soft mud up to the ankles. From this may we not learn the advantage of draining, and also another important fact, that we usually put our drains too far apart to secure thorough drainage? If the drains in the field which we now have in our mind had been placed one rod apart instead of two, it would have been, when we visited it a few days since, dry enough for plowing and planting, as the soil over them and for several feet each side, was mellow and friable, while ten or fifteen feet distant it was wet, and from appearance will not be fit to work for several weeks. The idea that a small drain tile with a bore a couple of inches in diameter, and sunk two or three feet in the ground, can carry water from the surface and eight or ten feet on each side, and make the soil dry and mellow, seems rather ridiculous to those unacquainted with the practical operation of draining, but an examination of its effects at this season of the year, will convince the most skeptical.

In our attempts to ripen wheat so early as to cheat the midge, it is well, of course, to seek varieties that mature early, but in thorough drainage we have the best prospect of success. Not only is soil thoroughly drained in condition to be worked earlier than that which is undrained, but it is several degrees warmer, particularly in the early part of the season, when warmth is needed, as any one can ascertain by experiment. The effect of this in the early growth and maturity of crops will be realized by all.

One great and general good we think will result from draining when it shall become universal, or, at least, common—and yet it is seldom taken into the account of those who drain, or those who advocate the practice. It is known that the malaria arising from stagnant water causes most of the diseases to which the dwellers in the country are subjected. When our lands are generally provided with the necessary means for carrying off the water quickly into the creeks, and rivers, and the ocean, who can calculate the immense advantage that will accrue to the farmers and their families, in the removal of the cause of so much disease and death. This, at least, is worthy of a thought.

The season of active labor is at hand. The sure harbinger of spring, the robin, has made its appearance, and sings gayly among our trees. Before the work of cultivation commences, a good deal may need to be done. The ice-king has a strong arm, and in the exercise of his power sometimes does considerable mischief, which the farmer should repair just as soon as he resigns his scepter. The fence and gate posts will be found lifted up and thrown out of the perpendicular, particularly if standing in low places, and they should be righted before the ground settles, or the work will be more troublesome. Some of the rails may have fallen from the fences, and these should be replaced, or in time of pasture these low places will tempt your cattle to bad habits, besides permitting them to do mischief. The door-yard does not look very well, for as we always expect it in the spring it is littered with chips, &c., and although this does not appear particularly bad now, it will in the bright fine weather when all is pleasant and beautiful around. Rake up the refuse and place it on the manure heap. The tools, implements, &c., of course were repaired during the winter, but it is well to look them over now so that nothing be omitted that will cause trouble and annoyance in the busy season. We almost feel as though we owed an apology for mentioning these things, as they may seem to some like a reflection upon the habits of our readers. But, we are all forgetful, and a few hints in this direction will, at least, do no harm. No good general would commence a campaign without having thoroughly surveyed the ground, and marked out his line of operations. The farmer should show equal wisdom, for he has a host of enemies and adverse circumstances to contend against, and on the wisdom of his plans in a great measure must depend his success. Seeds, and, in fact, everything needed for the spring campaign, should be on hand, so that there may be no disappointment or delay when needed.

Of the prospects of the coming season we may have something to say hereafter. Whatever adverses may come upon us as a nation through the folly of men, we have the satisfaction of knowing that the earth will continue to yield her increase regardless of their wanton caprice, and the world will need food and clothes, which it is the business of the farmer to supply.

DISEASES OF CATTLE.—MURRAIN.

IT would seem that this dreadful disease was visiting some portions of the West, for we have recently received from Michigan and Wisconsin several inquiries as to its symptoms and manner of treatment. Although some of our most experienced veterinarians contend that the herds of American farmers enjoy special immunity from this scourge, it is evident that the malady, though deprived of many of the horrors attendant upon it in Europe, occasionally exhibits itself in our stock. Nor is the fatality which marks its course in the Old World materially lessened in our country, for we annually lose large numbers of cattle.

Murrain is classed among the diseases of the respiratory system. It makes its first lodgment here, and for longer or shorter period,—as the disease is pacific or violent,—this portion of the animal economy is alone affected. It is a complete puzzle to the novice, as it assumes a greater variety of forms, both in its earlier and later stages, but it can generally be distinguished by some of the following symptoms:

A cough, constantly recurring and painful. This oftentimes precedes the disease a week or longer, and is frequently unattended by other signs that would indicate anything more than a simple but severe cold. After a few days, heaving of the flanks will be added to the cough; the pulse quick, hard, and small, with irregularities; the mouth hot; the root of the horns cold; the excrements hard and black, sometimes liquid, with the same dark color, and in the latter case very fetid. Extreme soreness, or tenderness, is now observable along the spine, while the center of all pain would seem to be directly over the loins. The cough constantly increases and becomes convulsive; and matter, brown or bloody, issues from the mouth and nostrils; the eyes swell and are watery; the animal grinds his teeth; a frequent spasmodic contraction of the nostrils is noticeable; the patient rarely lies down, and, should it seek a recumbent posture, will rise again immediately. Shortly after the appearance of the foregoing symptoms, the eyes are lusterless; the pulse is still small, but has become feeble; respiration is accelerated; the flanks are drawn up; pain has ceased at the loins; insensibility creeps over the system; the fæces are covered with mucus, and more fetid; the animal moans, continuing, almost uninterruptedly, the grinding motion of the jaws; a convulsive movement is given to the head; blood begins to pass off with the excrements; the breath becomes offensive, and a staggering, shuffling motion is all the exertion of which the poor brute is capable. The time is now at hand in which tumors and boils make their appearance (they sometimes come earlier, however,) upon various portions of the body. If these are to come forward, the desire should be to have them perfect as soon as is possible. If the animal still possesses sufficient strength for them to undergo the process of suppuration, there is a chance for recovery; whereas, should they become stationary, or go back and disappear, death is the inevitable result. The medicinal treatment of murrain has been unsatisfactory, from the fact that the patient has not been taken in charge at as early a period as the nature of the malady demands. It runs its course with such a rapidity, that, when the stock-owner has, at length, become alarmed at the condition of his animals,—before any of the remedial agencies administered can materially affect the system, death closes the scene. If the caution sounded in the cough would always strike upon quick ears, and cause a system of watchfulness and care to be instituted, and a thorough dose of physic administered when the cough is noticed as increasing in frequency and virulence, the probabilities are that the disease would be arrested, or, at least, its violence abated. YOUATT recommends bleeding in the early stages. Physic should be cautiously, yet not timorously resorted to. Small doses of purgative medicine, with more of the aromatic than we generally add, will be serviceable, not hastening or increasing the debility which generally is at hand; but if the bowels be sufficiently open, or diarrhœa should threaten, and yet symptoms of fever should be apparent, no purgative must be given, but sedatives should be mingled with some vegetable tonics. The peculiar fetid diarrhœa must be met with astringents, mingled also with vegetable tonics. In combating the pustular and sloughing gangrenous stage, the chloride of lime will be the best external application; while a little of it administered with the other medicines inwardly may possibly lessen the tendency to general decomposition. The external application of it should not be confined to the ulcerated parts alone, but it should be plentifully sprinkled over and about the beast, and the infected animal should be immediately removed from the sound ones. For a drink, take sweet spirit of nitre, half an ounce; laudanum, half an ounce; chloride of lime, in powder, two ounces; prepared chalk, an ounce. Rub well together, and give with a pint of warm gruel. This may be repeated every six hours, until the purging is considerably abated; but should not be continued until it has quite stopped. The purging abated, we must give something to recall the appetite and recruit the strength. For this purpose a *tonic drink* is recommended, compounded as follows:—Colombo root, two drachms; Canella bark, two drachms; ginger, one drachm; sweet spirit of nitre, half an ounce. Rub together, and give in a pint of thick gruel.

In addition to the foregoing mode of treatment, we also have the Homeopathic, and this has met with considerable success. Dr. DADD says the indications to be observed are, first, to preserve the system from putrescence, which can be done by the use of the following drink:—Powdered capsicum, one teaspoonful; powdered charcoal, two ounces; lime water, four ounces; sulphur, one teaspoonful. Add to the capsicum, charcoal, and sulphur, a small quantity of gruel; lastly, add the lime water. A second and similar dose may be given six hours after the first, provided, however, the symptoms are not so alarming. The next indication is, to break down the morbid action of the nervous and vascular systems; for which the following may be given freely:—Thoroughwort tea, two quarts; powdered assafœtida, two drachms. Aid the action of these remedies by the use of one of the following injections:—Powdered lobelia, two ounces; oil peppermint, twenty drops; warm water, two quarts. Another,—infusion of camomile, two quarts; common salt, four ounces.

In all cases of malignant fever, efforts should be made to supply the system with caloric, (by the aid of stimulants,) promote the secretions, and rid the system of morbific materials.

LAYING STONE WALL.

As the time is approaching when many farmers in this section will engage, more or less extensively, in this business, a few hints on the subject would not be unseasonable. If fences of any kind are only to be tolerated as necessary evils, then a poor fence must be a great evil; and of all poor fences, a poor stone wall is, in my estimation, the poorest. As long, however, as farmers raise both grain and stock, a good wall is a good thing. It is an ornament as well as a protection to the farm, and where there are stone on the fields that must be got off in order to clear the land, it is about as cheap as any other good fence. When laid as it should be, it is a permanent fence, and if it ever does tumble down, the materials are there on the spot to put it up again. Having been engaged in the business for the last five years, and having seen hundreds of dollars fairly thrown away for want of a little practical knowledge on the subject, I will try to give a few hints that may be useful to the inexperienced.

The first consideration should be to get a good foundation. If the foundation [illegible] was way, you need not expect the wall to stand. [illegible] there are some soils where you may lay the foundation on the surface, and it will stand; but wherever [illegible] will settle much, this will not answer. Where the soil is much affected by the frost, it becomes very soft in the spring, and the foundation settles downward and outward, thus bringing down the whole superstructure. To prevent this, some throw up a bank of earth on each side. This answers the purpose in a measure, but it is objectionable on account of the facility it affords for sheep and other animals to run over the wall. My plan is to dig down and lay the foundation on the subsoil. This secures it effectually against the action of the frost, and at the same time allows you to leave the ground level on both sides of the wall. A good plan is to plow and throw out, with the shovel or scraper, a trench from six inches to a foot deep, or more, according to the nature of the soil, and a little wider than your wall, *before you draw the stone*. Then, when the wall is finished, plow eight or ten furrows toward the wall on each side, throwing not more than one against it, leaving it smooth and level, and your work is done in a neat and substantial manner. Some will, perhaps, object to this, on account of the cost, but it is the cheapest way in the end. I have seen men lay a wall on the surface as cheaply as possible, and in less than five years have to take it down and lay it over, while an extra outlay of ten per cent. on the original cost would have made it a permanent thing at first.



FIG. 3. FIG. 1. FIG. 2.

Having decided on a plan, the next thing to be considered is drawing the stone. The best way is to draw your largest stone first, enough for the foundation, right on the line where you wish the wall,—in the trench, if you have one,—and the remainder at a convenient distance on both sides. A little attention at this stage of the business will save a great deal of labor. Where the stone have been thrown indiscriminately in the corners of a crooked rail fence, and a thrifty crop of briers and thistles has grown up among them, as I have seen sometimes, it is very disagreeable work to "clear the track." Nearly all the stone have to be handled over before you are ready to commence building.

A pattern may be made by any one who can handle a saw and hammer. Take two strips of board of the required length, set them at a proper angle, and nail two or three short pieces across, as in figure 1. This will answer, though it is better to have a frame of light scantling. For a wall four and a half feet high, two feet and a half wide at the bottom, and one foot at the top, is a good proportion. It may be varied, of course, according to the size and quality of the stone. For large, round boulders, it may be made wider,—if the stone are small and square, it may be narrower at the bottom.

A wall of such stone as we have in this section, requires from two to three rows of boards, cut and laid crosswise, to bind it. Split timber, or stove culls, will answer, and are cheaper. Set up your pattern, and stretch a line on each side three or four rods long, and as high as the first row of boards, or lower, if convenient, and you are ready to go to work. You must exercise your own judgment as to the best way to lay every particular stone, and a quick eye and some practice is necessary, in order to be able to place every stone just where it should be, without taking it up more than once. Only some general directions can be given, as, perhaps, no two stones are exactly alike in form.

Lay the foundation with the largest stones you have, carefully filling up all the spaces between them with smaller stones. Make it up level as high as the first course of boards, and be especially careful not to get the center higher than the outsides. After you have put on the boards, lay on each side a course of the largest stone you have left, and proceed in the same manner. Finish with a flat stone as wide as the top of the wall, or if you can get them wide enough, let them project over two or three inches on each side, as in figure 2. If you have no flat stone, you may finish with a round one, as seen in figure 3, by laying a course of boards immediately below.

Murray, N. Y., 1861. JAMES A. MCMASTER.

SOAPING CORN, DOCKING LAMBS, &c.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—The following excellent letter from Judge MARSHALL, of Steuben county, though not intended for publication, has so many excellent suggestions that I venture to send it to you for the RURAL.—F.

On the first evening's discussion at the State Fair, I was requested to make some remarks relative to growing corn. If I recollect right, Mr. ROBINSON was the only reporter on the first evening. As I have been informed, the published accounts in the several



BEARDSLEY'S HAY ELEVATOR, OR HORSE POWER FORK.

THE most valuable labor and time saving implements to the farmer, are those adapted to operations which must be performed in a brief period and at a busy season. Such are seed planters, reapers and mowers, horse rakes, hay elevators, &c., which substitute mechanical and animal powers for human muscles at times when the demand for the latter is often far greater than the supply. Indeed, but for the use of such machines, the immense crops of last year—especially those of the west—could not have been secured without immense loss, and in many instances it would have been impossible to harvest even half the product of large farms in proper season. Hence it is that every new invention which lessens or facilitates the labors of seed time and harvest is regarded as important and welcomed as a boon by the great mass of cultivators.

We have often described and commended machines for the prominent operations of the seasons alluded to, and now have the pleasure of introducing to the notice of RURAL readers a new and apparently very valuable apparatus for elevating hay. This elevator, or horse-power pitchfork, was perfected last season, we believe, and is the invention of Mr. LEVI A. BEARDSLEY, of South Edmeston, Otsego Co., N. Y. The small illustration shows the fork, and the large one the manner of arranging the pulleys for its operation. The inventor claims that his two-horse fork can lift hay at the rate of one-sixth to one-fourth of a load to the fork-full, which must be a great saving of time and human muscle—it being a vast deal easier to drive a team or guide a fork-full, as above represented, than to go through the back-aching process of hand-pitching. Three pulleys are used in operating the fork, one of which is fastened to a rafter, or to the purlin plate over the mow—being so made that it can be unhooked by a pole, and hooked to another rafter or to another part of the purlin plate.

The patentee thus describes the manner of using this fork:—"Place the fork on the load, length-wise with it, and by stepping upon the rods that brace the tines, they will readily enter the hay. Set the hook and fasten the lifting chain to it by its ring. The horses can then elevate the fork-full, and when it is in the right place to be dropped, the man on the load pulls the catch cord, which he keeps in his hand, when the fork will drop a little, and by means of the side ropes, the tines are drawn wide open, and the hay is discharged. The spring on the upper end keeps the fork open, so that it is ready to enter the hay on the load when lowered by the backing of the team."



The fork figured above has four tines, as will be seen, and is worked by two horses. Mr. B. also makes a two-tined fork, for one horse. The latter, full rigged, costs $12; the other $16.

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agricultural papers were copied from Mr. R.'s notes. When I got my *Country Gentleman*, and the remarks I should have made, I was surprised, and somewhat chagrined to see what work Mr. R. had made. He states that I plant my corn 4 feet each way. I plant 3½ feet each way. He says I smear my corn with soft soap, and let it dry till I plant. I put my seed corn in a large kettle, — as I can stir much better in a kettle than a tub, — heating the soap in another kettle, and when hot, pour on the seed, stirring with a paddle at the same time, and getting as much soap on the corn as I can make adhere. After this, I add plaster so as to make the kernels separate. Make it nearly dry. My object is to get as much soap and plaster on the corn as possible. I only prepare as much as we can plant in half a day, letting it stand in the shade while planting. If exposed to the sun, and drying winds, it becomes dry, and the soap and plaster will scale off.

Mr. R. said I took hen manure and unleached ashes. I stated that I took a load of hen manure to the barn, put it on the floor, threshed it fine with a flail, added about the same quantity of *leached* ashes, and kept it dry till wanted. Put a small handful in each hill before planting the corn. A handful of hen manure and unleached ashes would be likely to kill the corn.

Mr. Robinson states that I keep my sheep on straw, and a little grain. I stated that during the previous year, *from necessity*, I had to keep my sheep mostly on straw and grain, as hay crops were so very light in this section. Most farmers had to feed straw, as hay was not to be had under $15, and then they were obliged to go some ways after it. I always select my best hay for my sheep, and feed, occasionally, some straw, for change, as sheep like a variety.

I very much desired to say something in relation to my mode and time of castrating and docking lambs, but as there were many present more competent to speak, I thought it was best for me to be a listener than speaker. However I will give you my mode:

Get up your ewes and lambs, when the lambs are from 3 to 12 days old, in the latter part of the afternoon, in a dry yard or shed. Drive them into a close pen, where you can select the lambs without raising them much. As you pick off the lambs, put them into a snug pen. I put boards at the sides and ends of a hay rack, and put them into that. If the weather is hot, let the lambs cool off before disturbing them further. If convenient, have a person to pass them out to another who holds the lamb in a position to suit the operator, who should, with proper instruments (I use a shoe knife,) first mark the ear, if that is practiced, and then take off the tail with a quick blow. Let out the ewes as soon as you have taken off the lambs. Let the lamb go, he will quickly find his mother, and both ewe and lamb will soon lie down. Usually, the mutilated member will then stop bleeding. Keep them in the yard over night. In about six or ten days, bring up the ewes and lambs, as before. Drive them into the pen, pick off the lambs, part the ram lambs, and those that may want tailing, into the pen, and let out the ewes into the yard. Hand out the lambs to an assistant,—who should be seated on a low stool or bench,—take the lamb by the hind legs, one in each hand, put the lamb on his back, with his rump on the holder's knees, his head against the man's breast, — as this is a convenient position for the operator. Keep in the yard over night. In the morning the lambs will move off as smart and lively as if nothing had occurred.

Docking and castrating should not be performed at the same time, as the operations together are too severe for the lambs. I think docking the more severe operation of the two. These operations are generally performed in the morning, and the sheep then turned to pasture. The ewes are hungry and ramble about in search of food, and the poor lamb, thus mutilated, has to drag along after its dam.

In docking lambs, I prefer holding them in the same manner as in altering. Cut the tail so as not to leave the dock over an inch or inch and a fourth long. Sheep look best with short dock and keep cleaner. If any sheep grower will try this plan, and is possessed of any human feeling, he will not again perform the operation in the morning.

CHEMICAL SOLUTIONS FOR SEED-CORN.

COPPERAS AND CHLORIDE OF LIME.

Eds. Rural New-Yorker:—Last year I planted forty acres of corn. Just as I was getting ready to plant, I read in the *Prairie Farmer* an account of the experiments of Dr. Chamberlain, of Princeton, substantially as published in the Rural, on page 78. Having the memory of the early frost of the year previous "before my eyes," I resolved to make trial of the soaking as recommended, and for this purpose procured the necessary chemicals (2 lbs. of each,) to soak seed for 40 acres.

Expecting to go to planting the next day, I put a "bucketful" in soak, and it remained for a day and half, or a couple of days, when I found that the corn had absorbed most of the water, and that the lime, and copperas, and corn, had got up an internal (inside the pail) heat, sufficient to push forward germination very rapidly, and that sprouts had put forth from one-fourth of an inch to two inches in length. These were root sprouts, and some of the "stalk sprouts" had begun to show themselves green. But this was not the case with all the corn — at the bottom of the pail water yet stood, and here no change had taken place that I could discover, more than the soaking of corn in copperas water would naturally produce in color; and above a certain point, the "torrid zone" produced by the heat spoken of, seemed only to produce drouth, as the corn was dry and almost unchanged, although when put in soak all was under water.

I took the "bucket of corn" to the field in this state and began planting. I soon found that my intention of using a planting machine was frustrated if I planted sprouted corn, so I compromised by planting dry corn with the machine and letting the boy plant the soaked corn. That which the boy planted came up very quickly,—four days, I think,—and that I planted with the machine was a day behind on this piece. The next week I went into the work with two boys dropping and three to cover, using soaked corn,—the second day I took the machine again and dry corn, and the boys disliking to drop the soaked corn would fill occasionally with dry corn, and finally finished off with dry corn. This gave corn planted in three different ways, — soaked, with the hoe — dry, with the hoe — and dry, with the machine. In the result there was very little if any perceptible difference between soaked corn with the hoe, and dry corn with the machine, — that planted dry with the hoe was several days behind the other two methods.

Corn planted with machines universally came better and more readily last year than that planted with the hoe, whether it was a machine with roller or a staff dropper, such as I used, with the orifice pressed by the foot. The reason I assigned was, that in planting with the hoe the seed was dropped upon the dry surface soil and covered with the same, while by the machines it was planted full two inches in the soil, and low enough to find moisture.

My conclusions at the time last spring were, that in planting a large field the bother and hindrance of planting sprouted corn was greater than the gain, as it bothered the boys in dropping, and was not so plain covering, yet I think if the spring is not favorable to planting in April, I shall try it again this year.

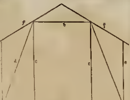
To any one planting a small patch late, it is a good means of forwarding growth, and to any one wishing a miniature hot-bed, we recommend a mixture of chloride of lime and copperas, wet or thoroughly dampened by water, scattered among the seeds, the whole kept damp enough to steam, but not wet enough to hinder or drown steaming,—the result will be sprouts in a few hours.

Perhaps I should add that we planted our corn last year in April,— that the soil was in a very favorable condition, the weather fine, and that seed planted under any circumstances germinated and pushed forward very rapidly. I give you my experience, and think, on the whole, that soaking, as referred to, may pay where the planters do not *go on the run*.

Amboy, Ill., March, 1861. W. H. Gardner.

IMPROVED BARN FRAME.

Eds. Rural New-Yorker:—From some ideas obtained from the "Rural's First Premium Barn," and also a correspondence with its builder, I have proceeded to put up a frame, the plan of which I would like to submit to your readers for their investigation.



In the engraving the scale is 15 feet to the inch,— *a*, sill, 6 by 8; *b*, purlin beam, 6 by 8; *c*, main stay, fastened at the top and bottom by ⅞ rods of iron. These rods pass into the ends of the stay 18 inches, and are run into a nut 1 inch in thickness, the nut again resting on a cap of bar iron ½ inch thick, 2 inches wide, 6 inches long. The burrs and caps, or washers, are introduced into the stays by a mortice through them, just large enough to receive them. At the lower end, the rods pass through the sill and are secured with cap and burrs. At the top, they pass through purlin beam and plate, and fasten as at bottom. These rods are upset where the screw is cut, so as to give the full strength of rod at that point. *d*, main brace, 6 by 6, the lower end resting on the end of sill, against foot of post, and the top fitted to lower side of purlin beam, against main stay, without tenon or other fastening at either end; *e*, posts, 6 by 6; *f*, rafter, 2 by 4. I give the size of timbers to show that they are less than one-half the size commonly used. The whole house is of pine.

Some of the advantages of this plan of structure are, first, the whole structure, and all its contents, rest on the masonry, leaving the entire space beneath clear for the arrangement of stalls, cellar, store-room, horse-power, &c., uninterrupted by walls or shores of any kind. Second, you have no big beams to pitch over. Third, light timber may be used throughout with perfect safety, as my experience proves. Fourth, the whole structure is bound together, so that no wind will affect it which is not strong enough to tear it in pieces, or upset it bodily. Mine is anchored to the wall by spiking the stantiel studs at the top and bottom. Scaffold beams are formed by letting 2 by 8 scantling into each side of the post, brace, and stay, one inch and spiking to each. The joists are not let into the sills, but laid on the top of them. M. L. Coe.

Waupun, Wis., 1861.

KEEPING FARM ACCOUNTS.

Eds. Rural New-Yorker:—The keeping of an account of the daily transactions and events of life is not only interesting to look over in after years, but in many cases profitable to every person, and more especially to the cultivator of the soil. For the past eight years I have kept a "Farm Journal," somewhat after the following method:

	Cr.	Dr.
1858.		
Nov. 10.—Snowed last night; very cold; winter set in.		
1859.		
Aug. 8.—Sold veal calf $2.60; 24 chickens at 12½ cents	$ 6 60	
Aug. 10—Bought 12 lbs. sugar $1 00; dry goods $4.90		$ 5 90
Dec. 31.—Stock and produce sold from farm	429 83	
1860.		
Mar. 10.—Bought clover-seed sower; gave note, $9 00, due Nov 1.		
Apr. 24.—Paid for Rural New-Yorker		1 25
June 4.—Great tornado in Illinois, Iowa, &c.		
Nov. 24.—Snow; cold and windy; severe storm.		
Nov. 28.—Sold in Detroit to J. M., 45 bushels apples, at 30c	13 50	
Dec. 1.—Paid W. C. for work 1 mo. and 1 day, at $13		13 50
1861.		
Feb. 7.—Very cold, mercury 18° below zero at 8 o'clock P. M.		

The advantages, besides the employment of a few moments in a pastime, are these. The setting in of winter in 1857 earlier than for the previous fifteen years, is often a matter of dispute. I turn to my Journal and find the record. So also of the commencement of the past winter, a time long to be remembered by many. And I wish to know when the note given for clover-sower becomes due, so as to make arrangements to meet it,—which I also find. Again, W. C. in a few days brings back a five dollar note on a broken bank. I find by my journal that I received said bill of J. M., and I also learn that said bank failed before I received the bill, of course I return it to said J. M.

At the close of the year I can calculate how much of each crop I have raised, how much sold from the farm, how much paid for help, threshing, &c., how much store bill, &c. By having the last item before me, I have saved nearly one-half. Time was when as I bought goods and let the merchant make his own figures, at the end of the year I beheld with astonishment the amount he had scored against me. I now get no more than I can pay for, well aware that I get no more than is actually needed.

To the young man about to commence the "battle of life," I would say, "Go thou and do likewise." Better go without a shirt, or keep the "gude wife" mending the old one, than *run in debt at the store*.

Farmington, Mich., 1861. T. P. H.

FILTERS vs. WELLS.

Eds. Rural New-Yorker:—Your correspondent, G. Wright, of Ill., tells Rural readers, in the issue of Feb. 9th, how to have a cheap well of pure water. All right! Now, I propose to remind them of a way to have cheap, pure water, without the well. I live in a section where digging wells is very precarious business. You may find water before you get discouraged, and you may give up in disgust, but the chances are two to one against. For fifteen years all the water used in my family, for culinary purposes, was brought from a well of my neighbor across the highway. The well was over sixty feet in depth, the distance carried ten rods, and up quite a steep hill. Who will dispute this being up-hill business? In addition to all this, there was the annoyance your correspondent speaks of, such as cats, rats, bugs, and snakes, finding access by tumbling from the top, which rendered the water unfit for use a portion of almost every summer.

Four years ago next April, at the suggestion of a friend, I bought of a Rochester manufacturer, a rain and river water filter, No. 5, for twelve dollars, and set it in the cellar by the side of the stairs. We usually put three or four pails of rain water from the cistern in at a time, then draw from the bottom, by a faucet, as we need, pure, soft water, that has neither taste nor color. With this arrangement ice seems more necessary than that of the well. But what farmer, after trying it, would deprive himself of the luxury of ice, to make hard butter with, or keep fresh meat, or, above all, to carry to the field, instead of drinking the warm, sickening stuff, which he must necessarily do if without it? I would not go back to the use of hard well water if I could have it as handy as could be desired, and free of expense. I would advise all those, — especially such as are situated similar to myself in regard to this matter, — to try the filter. D. Dryer.

Victor, N. Y., 1861

GAPES IN CHICKENS.

Eds. Rural New-Yorker:—Perhaps some of your readers would be glad to know of a remedy by the use of which they may be able to raise a few chickens without the experiment being rendered almost profitless through disease. It is not a little surprising to see turpentine, tobacco, and a host of other nostrums, recommended as cures for this difficulty, when, in fact, they can never reach the cause, or effect a cure. It must be known that the stomach and wind-pipe are quite different in their office, and that the cause is in the wind-pipe. On dissecting one of those chicks, you will find in the wind-pipe, near the lungs, a small, reddish worm, about an inch long, and the circumference of a knitting-needle. I have often found a half dozen of these worms in one chick, and they grow until it is choked to death. My mode of treatment is first, provide yourself with a quill from the hen's wing, strip it of the feathers to within an inch of the tip, wet it and draw down to a point, place the chick between your knees, with the thumb and finger of the left hand upon the mouth, stretch up the neck so that you can see the opening of the wind-pipe, then pass the quill down, give it a turn or two, and draw out. In this way you will draw out and loosen the worms so that the chick will cough them up. This should be the work of a moment, and in the hands of a skillful operator success will certainly follow. It may be necessary to repeat in a week or two. H. B. M.

Amber, March, 1861

Rural Spirit of the Press.

Murrain in Calves.

H. B. Patrick, speaking of this disease in the *Prairie Farmer*, says:—"I know of no *remedy* for this disease; but I bleed freely (as you say) as a preventive. I have never known stock in low flesh to have an attack of murrain; but those highly fed do have it,—caused probably by a superabundance of blood, and hence inflammation. I used, for many years, to feed saltpetre mixed with salt; but it did not save them. About the time, in spring, that they could get a full feed of grass, and were gaining rapidly, they would commence dying. One year I had some fifty head. As soon as they commenced growing, and could get full feed of grass, they began to die,— one or two per day,— until I lost several. I finally yarded those left alive, corded their necks and took from each two quarts or more of blood,—bled them until they staggered and then let them go. I lost no more. Since that time, as soon my calves commence gaining in the spring, I bleed them, and lose none."

Wheat Culture — An Experiment.

A correspondent of the *Eastern Farmer* thus details a test of various fertilizers upon a crop of wheat:—"Last spring I experimented a little in sowing wheat. I measured off two acres of land — then divided into three equal parts, numbering them A B C. On 'A,' I applied bone-meal at the rate of 600 lbs. to the acre. On 'B,' I applied Phosphate, made at the rate of two casks lime and two bushels rock salt to one cord muck. On 'C,' I put 225 lbs. of rock salt. I sowed the whole with wheat, the 5th day of May, and harvested the 23d day of August. During the first part of the season, that on the bone-meal grew the best, though the difference was slight between that on the bone-meal and that on the phosphate. As the growth of mid-summer increased in severity — that upon the phosphate gained upon both the bone-meal and the rock salt, but later in the season the wheat upon the rock salt became the stoutest and ripened the best. At the time of harvesting, a long and severe rain storm came on, which injured my wheat so much that I could not tell by actual measurement how great a difference in yield there might have been. But the difference was decidedly in favor of the rock salt. The wheat was the Black Sea. The land was a gravelly loam, broken up the fall of 1858, planted with potatoes the season of 1859."

Why Don't they Use the Roller?

A writer in the *Farmer and Gardener* presses upon agriculturists the merits of this implement in the following manner:—"Why don't our farmers use the roller more frequently? Is it because they are not willing to incur the expenses of the purchase? Is it because they are not disposed to bestow the extra amount of labor involved in rolling their fields, or is it because they do not understand its uses and benefits? Do they not know that a roller is almost indispensable on light soils, because it presses the earth closer around small seeds,— that it is equally useful on heavy soils, because it crushes the clods, and brings the pulverized earth in direct contact with the seed,— that it is good on grass fields, because it presses small stones, bones, etc.,— which would otherwise injure the knives of the mower,— into the earth, and out of the way, and that it also levels ant and mole hills; that it is useful upon wheat fields in the spring, pressing the plants which have been thrown out by the frost, into the earth again; that it exercises a most happy influence upon oats, if used after the plants have attained a height of three or four inches; in a word, Mr. Editor, that it is good almost everywhere, and ranks very properly with the most important implements on the farm?

It is astonishing, that while we are making progress in almost every other direction, we have done so little toward the general introduction of the roller. My own experience with it has been so entirely satisfactory, that I cannot forbear urging its importance upon every farmer who has thus far not tried it.

Premium Butter in Jefferson County.

At the Winter Meeting of the Jefferson County, (N. Y.,) Ag. Society, seven "Dairy Premiums" were awarded, and we condense from the statements of the competitors. The first premium was received by Charles S. Simmons, of Watertown. He says:—

My dairy consists of 32 cows; they feed upon about 65 acres of land; pastures seeded with timothy and clover. It requires about 36 acres of meadow to winter my cows; my meadows are seeded with timothy and clover. Generally feed grain with a few roots; commence feeding about the first of March. Average yield about 190 pounds per cow. Strain my milk in tin pans, about 8 quarts in each; if the weather is warm, about 6 quarts in a pan. Set milk in cellar on racks; it stands from 36 to 60 hours, the weather governing. Cream stands in tin pails on cellar bottom about 12 hours before churning, do not stir cream; use thermometer churn; wash butter in cold water; use butter workers; wash and salt with a ladle; then pack; use rock salt—Ashton brand—one ounce to a pound. Pack in hundred weight packages; scald packages; cool them with water, rub with salt, pack solid and cover with solar salt. Early made butter stands on cellar bottom in same room with the rest; examine butter once in six or eight weeks to see that there is plenty of brine and the covering is tight. Average yield in 1859 was about 175 pounds per cow; this season made about 125 pounds per cow. Sour milk fed to hogs. Farm is composed of muck and loam with lime gravel subsoil. Mr. S. dates his report, Aug 1, 1860.

The winner of the second premium, Daniel Todd, of East Rodman, gives his mode thus:—Set milk in ten quart pans about two-thirds full; set in the cellar; set about 48 hours before skimming. Skim the milk, stir the cream well, put in a cooler and set in a spring we have in the cellar, over night; use dash-churn and dog power; wash with a ladle until the water is perfectly clear; use Ashton salt; work once and pack; weigh butter and salt before mixing, three quarters of an ounce to the pound; pack in 60 weight tubs. We soak in brine before using; keep butter in cellar through the season; milk 13 cows; average yield in 1859, about 140 pounds; this year, about 80 pounds to the cow; feed the sour milk to the hogs. Farm, slate soil. Mr. T. also calculates from 1st August.

Inquiries and Answers.

Sheep Pulling their Wool.—Please tell me the cause of my sheep pulling their wool. At shearing they were troubled with ticks, and we dipped every sheep and lamb in a strong decoction of tobacco.—J. D. O., *Eagle, Wyo. Co., N. Y.*

If our correspondent will give his sheep an occasional dose of sulphur in their food, we are confident they will engage in a more profitable employment.

Contraction of the Hoof.—Will the Rural furnish a remedy for this disease?—H. G., *Hudson, N. Y.*, 1861

A run at grass is the best thing. When the horse is stabled, repeated poultices of soft soap and rye meal, applied cold, have worked wonders. When the hoof softens, dress, night and morning, with turpentine, linseed oil, and powdered charcoal, equal parts.

Rain Water for Cows.—It is my design to construct a cistern, and supply my milch stock therefrom with water, but hearing that soft water has a tendency to dry them up, I would like an expression as to the truth or fallacy of the statement from dairymen. It does not look reasonable, yet old milkmen say such is the fact. Please explain.—T. H., *West Brighton, N. Y.*, 1861.

We cannot conceive of any reason why the use of soft water should operate in the manner described. As the experience of dairymen is called for, however, the subject is left for their dissection.

Swelled Legs in Horses.—We have a young horse that had the grease last winter, and one of her legs now swells badly. Knowing that you are always ready to impart information, I would like to know if you, or any of the readers of the Rural, can tell me what will reduce the swelling?—A Constant Reader, *Niagara Co., N. Y.*, 1861.

Horses in the spring and fall are subject to swelled legs. The powers of the constitution are principally employed in providing a new coat for the animal, and the extremities have not their share of vital influence. Mingled cordials and diuretics are indicated here — the diuretic to lessen the quantity of the circulating fluid, and the cordial to invigorate the frame.

Swelled legs are often teasing in horses that are in tolerable or good health; but where the work is somewhat irregular, the cure consists in giving more equal exercise, walking the horse out daily when the usual work is not required, and using plenty of friction in the form of hand rubbing. Bandages have a greater and more durable effect, for nothing tends more to support the capillary vessels, and rouse the action of the absorbents, than moderate pressure. Hay-bands will form a good bandage for the agricultural horse, and their effect will probably be increased by previously dipping them in water.

Cement Floors for Cattle.—In reply to A. K. Daniels' inquiry about cement floors for cattle, in a late issue of the Rural New-Yorker, I would say we have had experience which will *exactly* coincide with his inquiry. It was paved and grouted well, and left several months to dry before it was used. It was too hard for the cattle to lie upon with ease, but still they wore it through, where they stood, next to the stanchions. When first made, the stables were cleaned every day, but seeing how it worked, we have since put plenty of straw upon the floor in the fall, letting sheep or calves run in loose, not cleaning out until spring. By giving plenty of litter, we thus make a nice pile of *valuable* manure. We think there is nothing better than plank for stable floors. We do not like *underground* stables for stock; think they are generally too *warm* and *damp* for them to do well,— better for keeping *roots* and *manure*. A word of caution — *Do not use cement floors for a hog house.*—G. B. Johnson, *Palermo, Oswego Co., N. Y.*, 1861.

Kyanising.—In a late number of the Rural "C. W." wished "to learn more definitely the process of preserving posts, called Kyanizing." This process derives its name from Mr. Kyan, an Englishman, who first discovered the process of preserving timber by corrosive sublimate. This was found too expensive, and a French chemist suggested the use of blue vitriol, which experiments have proved to be equally effective. The proper proportion is 1 pound of blue vitriol to 6 gallons of water. Shingles should soak two days; fence posts, six inches square, ten days. It makes no difference whether timber is dry or green, large or small, except large timber requires a longer time to become impregnated. It is much used to preserve cordage. Iron vessels will not do to hold the liquid,—it corrodes and destroys them. It is not necessary to wholly immerse timber in the tank. Inserting one end will answer. Kyanizing has long been practiced in Europe. The French, it is said, kyanize all the wood used in constructing their ships of war. Mr. Fairfield, of Hudson, sent a specimen of a kyanized stake to the American Institute of New York, which had been sharpened and set in the ground nine years, and the report says it was *perfectly sound*. — A. F. H., *Erie Co., N. Y.*, 1861.

Rural Notes and Items.

Discreditable Abstraction.—We have heretofore commended the *Southern Homestead* — a handsomely printed "Weekly Newspaper for the Farm and Fireside," published at Nashville, Tenn. The paper has generally been well conducted, and exhibited the possession of enterprise, taste and tact on the part of its managers. In its issue of Feb. 10th, however, we observe an application of these qualities which we do *not* specially admire — a display of taste and tact any thing but *creditable*, and which we are surprised to see in a reputable journal. It is no less than the substantial reproduction, as original, of an editorial given in the Rural New-Yorker of Jan. 12th, entitled "Mechanical Condition of the Soil." The same heading is retained, and the article given prominently on the first page, with only two or three slight changes. For instance, where we said "through the columns of the Rural," our friends say "through the columns of *this paper*"; and where we wrote and printed "A Western New York farmer of our acquaintance," they print "A *very intelligent* farmer" &c., — showing excellent judgment and tact, for most Western New York farmers of *our* acquaintance *are very* intelligent! With these verbal changes, and the omission of a few lines at the close, our respected contemporaries furnish an excellent article — though some worthy people, on learning *how* it was done, might be so uncharitable as to pronounce it otherwise than honorable. It is consoling to learn, however, (as we do from a flaming double-column prospectus in the number alluded to,) that the S. H. is "Ahead of Competition," and that *its* list of contributors embraces "The Best Writers of the Southern States!"

— We observe that several other *distant* journals continue to make similar use of the contents of the Rural, though every number is copyrighted. Even so able and popular a paper as the Baltimore *Weekly Sun* — which can afford to be just and honorable to its contemporaries—recently abstracted and changed an important article by one of our contributors, giving it as an original. Some of the self-superlative, literary weeklies are guilty of like weakness. We beg to call the attention of all these "abstractionists" to the notice relative to copyright on our first page, with the assurance that we do not intend to pay for protection, and still be left out in the cold, even in the genial climate of the Border States.

Meeting of Cattle Breeders.—The third annual meeting of the (New England) "Association of Breeders of Thorough-bred Neat Stock" was held at Springfield, Mass., on the 6th inst. About fifty breeders of thorough-bred cattle were present, the Short-horn race being most numerous, and the meeting was also attended by many farmers interested in the proceedings. The main business consisted in the report of the Committee on Pedigrees, its discussion, and action upon its recommendations. It advised the publication of a list [in a herd book] of such animals as the committee approved—and a committee was appointed to attend to the publication of the pedigrees of all approved animals, if desired by the owners. Members of the Association are to be charged 50 cents for the publication of each pedigree. The report of the Committee on Short-horns elicited considerable discussion, especially relative to the progeny of certain bulls—2d Duke of Lancaster, (5951,) Topper, (2768,) and Pan, (6272,)—a point which was finally referred to the new Committee. The Treasurer reported a balance of $131.13. Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: *President*—Paoli Lathrop, South Hadley Falls, Mass. *Vice Presidents*—Daniel Buck, Poquonnock, Conn., Randolph Linsley, Meriden, Conn.; John Brooks, Jr., Princeton, Mass.; Jabez S. Allen, East Windsor, Conn.; Wm. Birnie, Springfield, Mass. *Sec'y and Treas.* — Henry A. Dyer, Brooklyn, Conn. The Committees on Pedigrees are: *On Shorthorns* —S. W. Buffum, Winchester, N. H., S. W. Bartlett, East Windsor, Conn., Phineas Stedman, Chicopee, Mass. *Devons* — H. M. Sessions, South Wilbraham, Mass.; B. H. Andrews, Waterbury, Conn.; E. H. Hyde, Stafford, Conn. *Ayrshires and Herefords* — H. H. Peters, Southboro, Mass.; Thomas G. Hatch; Luke Sweetser, Amherst, Mass. *Alderneys*—John T. Norton, Farmington, Conn., Thos. Motley, Boston, Mass.; Daniel Buck, Poquonnock, Conn.

Experiments — Timely Suggestions. — Though the importance of carefully conducted experiments has often been urged upon our readers, the subject is specially in order at the present season, and we commend the following suggestions by Mr. Wm. H. Coon, of Dane Co., Wis., as worthy of particular attention:—"I would suggest to the many readers of your valuable paper who are farmers, that as the Spring's work will shortly commence, it is desirable for all such as conveniently can do so to try some carefully conducted experiment with such manures as may be most convenient to apply to the various crops grown on the farm — all experiments to be by actual measurement of ground and weight of produce as compared with a like piece of same size without manure. Those who have the time, means and inclination, could try them on two or three different kinds of grain or manure, as their ideas might lead them to think would be for the best interest of all concerned. And next winter let all report the results of experiments through the Rural, with full description of kind and quality of soil, amount of land sown, kind and quantity of manure used, as also of the sort of grain or roots experimented on, with the amount of produce from each piece sown. If your many readers will go into the subject, taking care to be as accurate as possible, (for without accuracy such experiments are of little practical account,) I think they will find it to be of great service to themselves and to the community at large, and by that means we can get at more practical results in one year than each individual unassisted could in twenty."

Successful Dairying.—Hon. Zadock Pratt, of Greene Co., the millionaire tanner, and of late years more than amateur farmer, now over 70 years of age, reports the following successful result of last year's operations on his farm of 203 acres:—"Kept 80 cows. The aggregate quantity of milk was 20,276 gallons, or 525½ gallons per each cow, being an average of about 2½ gallons per day for each. The butter amounted to 9,143 pounds, or about 163 pounds for each cow, being an average of about 12 oz. per day for each; the average quantity of milk to each pound of butter was about 11½ quarts. The whole amount of pork was 6,616 pounds, or about 130⅜ pounds for each pig. The receipts were, for butter $2,145 89, for pork $490 12, for calves $50 — total $2,685. Expenses for working the farm, including $700 interest on investment, $1,125 75. Net profits above interest, $1,559 26. Col. Pratt has kept similar statistics for several years, showing an increase in the net profits each successive year."

California State Ag. Society.—The last number of the Journal of this society contains the proceedings of its Annual Meeting, held Jan. 30. The Society is apparently in a progressive condition. We give the list of officers for 1861. *President*—Jerome C. Davis, Yolo. *Vice Presidents*—Abel Stearns, Pablo De La Guerra, Frank F. Fargo, M. D. Boruck, E. S. Holden, A. P. Smith, A. Haraszthy, J. T. Ryan, J. D. Reynes, Charles Jostis, J. R. Crandell, J. A. Banks, S. A. Merritt, A. Delano, J. R. Walsh, A. Heyward, J. W. Thompson. *Cor. Secretary*—O. C. Wheeler, Sacramento. *Recording Secretary* — N. A. H. Ball, Sacramento. *Treasurer* — A. K. Grim, Sacramento. *Directors* — Thomas Hansbrow, W. W. Light, Peter Donahue. *Ex-Officio* — C. T. Huntington, T. G. Phelps.

Eaton Co. (Mich.) Ag. Society.—At the last annual meeting of this Society the following persons were elected officers for the year 1861, viz: *President*—Cyrus Cummings. *Secretary*—E. T. Church. *Treasurer*—E. S. Lacey. *Directors*—P. S. Spaulding, Wm. M. Tompkins, Aldro Atwood, A. T. Cunningham, B. W. Griswold, A. D. Shaw.

Pisciculture.—It is said that the artificial propagation of fish has proved a complete success in Europe. The Tay breeding boxes, established in 1857, turn out 500,000 young salmon every year. The Irish breeding places have also succeeded admirably. The artificial lake at Huningue, near Basle, covering seventy acres, is doing much to repeople the exhausted rivers of France with fish.

Canada Yet!—*Heavy Turnip* — Mr. J. A. Smith, of Paris, C. W., sends us this item —"Having seen in the Rural some boasting about roots, I am tempted to tell you of a turnip raised near Galt, C. W., by Mr. Wm. Turnbull, which weighed, when topped and cleaned, 35¾ lbs. This is no fiction, though it is but just to say the turnip grew among carrots."

HORTICULTURAL.

FLOWER GARDEN.

OUR readers, during the past few weeks, have been furnished with instructions for preparing and planting the ornamental grounds with trees and shrubs, as well as how to make that most beautiful of all objects in a garden, a fine velvety lawn. A gentleman just returned from Cuba, in describing the magnificent tropical scenery of that country, the palms, the orange groves, the fields of pine apples, &c., remarked that after all, the eye searches anxiously and in vain for the lovely lawns of England and America. In addition to the flowering shrubs and trees we have described, it is well to make a few beds on the lawn, of a graceful form, in which may be placed plants that will keep up a constant bloom during the whole season. But these few beds will not satisfy a lover of flowers, and borders or beds must be provided in other parts of the garden, where a good assortment of the choicest plants can be grown, and this constitutes the flower garden proper.

Flowering plants are divided into three classes, *Bulbous-Rooted*, *Herbaceous Perennial* and *Biennial*, and *Annual*. In a strict classification, subdivisions would be necessary, but this is sufficient at present for practical purposes.

Some of the *Bulbous-Rooted* plants are hardy, like the Crocus, the Tulip, the Hyacinth, and Narcissus, and this class should be planted in the autumn, and in the following spring will flower freely. This class of flowers is very much neglected, and there is not one in a thousand of the amateurs of America that can show a dozen good, named Tulips. There is no excuse for this neglect, for there is nothing of easier culture than the hardy bulbs, and nothing more beautiful. What can exceed in beauty a good bed of Tulips or of the Japan Lilies? These last can now be obtained of our nurserymen, and will give a tolerable bloom the present summer. The bulbs may be allowed to remain in the ground during the winter, and next summer will make a fine show. Order from your nurserymen two or three varieties of the Japan Lilies the present spring, and give them a place in a deep, rich soil, and you will not regret the outlay. Tuberose, Anemone, Amaryllis, and some other bulbous-rooted flowers, are tender in this climate, and require to be taken up in the autumn, and planted out in the spring.

The *Pæony* and *Dahlia*, though tuberous-rooted, are generally classed with bulbous-rooted plants, and no flower garden can be considered complete without a good collection of both. Within a few years the Pæony has been greatly improved, and now it can be obtained of great size, white, yellow, pink, of every shade, and sweetly scented. Once placed in the ground, it increases in size and beauty for a number of years. The Dahlia has been a favorite florist flower for a long time, and any of our good nurseries will in the spring furnish plants in pots, or dry roots, at a very low price. They should not be set in the open ground until the weather is warm and settled, and the roots should be taken up in the fall, dried, and stored away in a dry place where they will not freeze.

BALDWIN vs. RED CANADA APPLE.

WHILE the fruit growers of Western New York are proposing the almost exclusive planting of the Baldwin as a market fruit, in Eastern Michigan, a region of similar climate, soil, population, and horticultural wants, and where the varieties of Western New York are at least equally successful, we are assigning it quite a subordinate position, having adopted another favorite, which, in our estimation, quite eclipses this sturdy New Englander, and bears off the palm of profitableness. This is none other than the old *Nonsuch* or *Red Canada*, a variety which, in New England and Eastern New York, is said to be scarcely worthy of cultivation; but which, here, is hardy, prolific, and always fair and beautiful, while to these qualities it adds an exceedingly pleasant flavor, and a capacity for keeping which enables us to offer it in the market in the finest condition as late as May, and even June, when it will usually command a price much above what can be secured for Baldwins at any time during their season, which here will seldom, if ever, continue beyond March.

The manner of its advent into this portion of Wolverinedom was on this wise:—About thirty or thirty-five years ago, a company of travelling grafters, in passing through this region from Ohio, set a quantity of scions in what has since become one of the most extensive market orchards of this section, leaving with the owner a written guaranty that they were Rhode Island Greenings. On coming into bearing, the owner finding them not what he bargained for, was curious to know the true name, and was told, by some persons, that they were doubtless a sort of Spitzenburg, for which reason they came to be somewhat known, from the name of the aforesaid orchardist, as the "Welch Spitzenburg." Afterward, a friend, who called on him from Western New York, was shown the fruit, and assured him that he was well acquainted with it, and that it was Steele's Red Winter. This statement was doubtless made under the impression that it was no other than the Baldwin, of which this is a synonym in Western New York. This name, thus conferred, soon superseded every other, and is now almost exclusively applied to it in this region and wherever it has been disseminated from here. In ignorance of these facts, many persons have ordered from the East trees of this variety as they supposed, and have been disappointed in receiving the Baldwin, while the nurseryman, for the same reason, has lost his reputation here for correctness or reliability.

It must not be inferred from these remarks that the Baldwin is unsuccessful here. On the contrary it is, probably, quite as successful here as in Western New York. Under these circumstances it becomes interesting to observe the manner in which these varieties have risen to the positions they occupy.

The vigorous, robust habit of the Baldwin, renders it a favorite with nurserymen, while its early and prolific bearing commend it to the impatient orchardist, who is naturally anxious to secure early returns from his investment. While it is very fine as a culinary fruit, it is probable that very few discriminating pomologists will rank it above second rate, as a dessert variety.

On the other hand, the Red Canada is one of the most slender growers we have; and, for that reason, will not become a favorite with nurserymen. It is not quite so early a bearer as the Baldwin, neither is it unusually tardy; but, when once fully in bearing, it is quite as prolific as that variety, and, in the opinion of many, even more so, as it not only produces a full crop the bearing year, but usually produces more or less while the Baldwin is gathering strength for its biennial effort. On account of its slender habit and the production of its fruit upon the ends of its branches, it is seldom if ever broken down, even by the heaviest crops. The fruit is even more beautiful and attractive than the Baldwin, unusually perfect in form and even-sized; and, although not a culinary fruit, its flavor and aroma adapt it admirably to the dessert, and though less rich than some others, it proves to be adapted to more tastes than almost any other standard variety known here.

This variety has won its popularity here mostly upon top-grafted trees; and it would, perhaps, have never reached its present position but for the fact that the well nigh universal re-grafting of the orchards of this region gave it a wide distribution, under circumstances calculated to obviate the difficulties arising from its slender growth. Under these circumstances its popularity has become such that at the present time nearly or quite one-half of the trees now being planted hereabouts are of this variety, or stocks planted for the purpose of being top-grafted with it.

Some years since, the writer, unaware of its identity with this, obtained trees of Red Canada from the East, and by observing the similarity of habit, was led to suspect that they were the same. He also forwarded specimens to CHARLES DOWNING, who was for some time in doubt respecting them, as they were much finer than this variety grown there. He, however, finally satisfied himself of their identity.

The unprofitable character of this variety as nursery stock, coupled with the extensive demand for it, has led some nurserymen here to double work it in the nursery rows, upon the root-grafts of Tolman Sweet, Northern Spy, Romanite, (of the West,) and other hardy and vigorous varieties. T. T. LYON.

Plymouth, Mich., March, 1861.

GROWING CRANBERRIES.

EDS. RURAL:—In your valuable and interesting paper of the 9th inst., I notice an inquiry, by a subscriber, in regard to the planting and culture of cranberries, the time of setting out, &c. It is to be regretted that so few in the Northern and Middle States have made cranberry culture an object of their attention. Massachusetts is, perhaps, the only State where the *cultivation* of the cranberry has, to any extent, been entered into, and there it has most richly repaid all the expense and outlay of those who have been engaged in it. It is not unfrequent that the low, marshy meadows in the vicinity of Barnstable Bay, by proper preparation and two or three years cultivation of the plant, produce crops varying from one hundred and fifty to two hundred, and even three hundred bushels of the fruit to the acre. No crop, in my opinion, will yield a more remunerative return for a long series of years, than the cranberry, and this from lands that are comparatively valueless. I know of cranberry plots that yield an average nett annual income to the proprietors, amounting to more than the interest of $2,000 per acre; and after the vines are once fully established, the labor, (except that of gathering them,) is a mere trifle, scarcely to be taken into account at all.

In answer to your correspondent, who wishes to turn his half acre "to profitable account," I know of nothing that promises so well as to "set it with cranberries." As he remarks, "it can be easily flooded," the presumption is it can be also drained. If so, as soon as this is done, and the coarse grass, &c., sufficiently dry, it should be burned over, and plowed about six inches deep, and the plants set in rows two feet and a half apart, and about twelve or fifteen inches in the row. The vines should be planted about three inches deep, and cultivated as any other crop, by hoeing, &c., to keep down the weeds. He will probably get a few berries the first season. The second year the vines will partly cover the ground, and produce a very small crop. The third year the ground will be so far covered as to require but little cultivation; and the fourth season, the vines will generally become *matted*, or completely established, and produce a fine crop. Meadows so treated, will frequently produce seventy-five to one hundred bushels of cranberries to the acre the third year, and one hundred and fifty the fourth season after planting.

Should it be impracticable to drain the swamp and plow it, the entire surface, with all the grass, roots, &c., may be removed to the depth of about four inches, and vines planted, the same as after plowing. Or, if *sand* is convenient, the entire surface (after clearing off the grass, &c., as much as possible,) may be covered with the sand to the depth of three inches, and the vines planted as before directed. If they are good, healthy, vigorous plants, they will root readily, and soon commence growing in the new locality.

The *spring* is always the best season to set out the plants, when *plowing is not practicable*. It is always better to have a cranberry plot so situated that it can be flowed to the depth of a foot or more, during the winter and spring. The water protects the plants from the too severe freezing of winter and the late spring frosts, when the vines are in blossom. It also proves a remedy against the ravages of the worm, that is sometimes troublesome during the fruiting season, by letting on the water for a day or two, and "drowning out" the depredator.

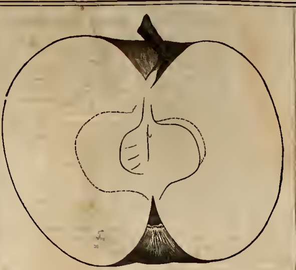
In regard to *shading* the plot, I do not see any particular objection to planting firs around the margin. The cranberry requires the sun to ripen well, but the shading would be so partial, that no serious detriment would accrue to the crop in consequence.

New London, Conn., 1861. WM. H. STARR.

CRANBERRY CULTURE IN MICHIGAN.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Having experimented on a small scale with cranberries, perhaps my success will interest some of your numerous readers. In the spring of 1857, I set out a few hills of the vines on a recently drained swale, on which the timber had been cut down about twenty years, but it had never been plowed. The surface had the appearance of being rich in vegetable mold; but on plowing it, the subsoil proved to be nearly allied to quicksand, with a loose, porous substratum reaching down to living water, five feet from the surface. So my expectations of raising large crops of corn and potatoes failed. But not so with my cranberries. They grow as tho' the place had been made on purpose for them; and last October I gathered from eighteen square feet, eight quarts of cranberries, which is at the rate of six hundred and five bushels per acre. The cranberry is indigenous in this State. It is invariably found in marshes, but will grow on quite dry, sandy soils. Flooding is unnecessary. It is the easiest plant to propagate that I am acquainted with. It can be transplanted any time when you can get it into the ground,—in the middle of July just as well as any time. Some of my vines set in the Spring have borne and ripened fruit the same season they were transplanted from their native soil. They spread similar to the strawberry, but not so rapidly. Their spreading may be facilitated by throwing a little loose dirt over the runners. There are thousands of acres in this State of as good cranberry land as that I have described, which may be had at from twenty-five cents up to fifty dollars per acre, and our State homestead law gives forty acres of swamp lands to any one who will settle on them. The counties lying on Lake Huron, in particular, present opportunities for the enterprising adventurer to engage in this profitable employment, as they are but little settled, and are within a few hours, by steam, of Detroit.

Oakland Co., Mich., 1861. WM. BASSETT.



BUCKINGHAM APPLE.

IT has been found that some of our best Northern and Eastern apples lose their valuable characteristics when grown at the West. In some cases the trees appear unsuited to the climate, while in others the fruit is much inferior to the same varieties grown at the East, or to other varieties of the same season, both of Eastern and Western origin. This fact caused a general and unwarrantable prejudice against Eastern apples, and for a time it was not uncommon to hear the opinion expressed by Western farmers and fruit-growers, that no Eastern variety would attain perfection in their soil and climate, while a few rashly went so far as to condemn all our popular varieties as unsuited to Western culture. Later experience, however, has shown that the number of Eastern varieties that do not succeed in the Western country is much less than was supposed.

One great benefit of this feeling against old and well-known varieties, has been the introduction to general notice of many very fine apples of Western and Southern origin, and among them is the *Buckingham*, an apple of very large size, as will be seen by the engraving, which we take from the Transactions of the American Pomological Society. This apple we saw at Philadelphia, last autumn, where it was shown by Col. BAINBRIDGE, of South Pass, Illinois. It is very large, deeply shaded with crimson, and spotted with large grayish dots. It is believed to be the same as the Meigs, Jackson Red, and Buncombe, of the South, and is called Winter Queen in Virginia and Kentucky. It was placed by the Pomological Society on the list promising well in 1858, and is considered an excellent apple throughout the West and South West.

THE ONTARIO GRAPE.

EDS. RURAL:—Seeing in your issue of February 2d, an inquiry for additional information respecting the *Ontario Grape*, and having myself, for several years, been seeking for information upon the same subject,—on one occasion traveling nearly 100 miles to see the original, or at least the vine from whose branches were taken the one now called *Ontario*, by some persons of Port Dalhousie and Buffalo,—I will, with your permission, proceed to state what I on that occasion saw and tasted. In the first week of October last, upon a clay soil, with the surface, if I mistake not, covered with chickweed, I saw the so-called *Ontario* and the *Isabella* grapes growing within three feet of each other at the ground, and the branches and fruit so interlaced and mixed, that it was difficult to say upon which vine they grew, without tracing the branches to the ground. The branches of the *Ontario* would, I think, average one-fourth larger than the *Isabella*; the berries were round, and nearly double the size of the *Isabella*, and I should say the *Ontario* was at least ten days the earliest, and a friend who was with me at the time, thought from two to three weeks earlier. Flavor very similar to *Isabella*, but rather less pulp and musk. If you think it would be interesting to your readers, I will at some future time give at least fifteen years of the history of this so-called *Ontario* grape vine.

Paris, C. W., March, 1861. CHAS. ARNOLD.

BY all means, give us the information. Nothing can be lost, and something may be gained, by a history of this grape, about which so much has been said, and so little is known.—ED.

Horticultural Notes.

A NEW SILK WORM.

THE London *Morning Chronicle* contains the following notice of a new silk worm, which feeds on the Ailanthus, which may be highly interesting to our countrymen, and perhaps revive afresh the interest which existed some years ago. As the Ailanthus, on which it feeds, can be so much more easily cultivated than the mulberry, the subject is worthy of attention, and especially of the Government, which might expend money to more advantage in introducing them than importing tea seeds.

"In March, 1859, M. Guerin-Meneville addressed a note to the Emperor on the introduction into France of a new kind of silk worm, living in the open air, on a very hardy plant, the *ailante*, or Japan varnish tree, and producing two crops a year of a strong silky fiber, employed for centuries past in China to make clothes for the great mass of the population. The object of this note was to request the Emperor to provide the means of making an experiment on a large scale for the rearing of the silk worm. The authority was immediately granted, and the Imperial domain of Lamotte-Beauvron was selected as the place. The result is now published, and it surpasses all expectations. The new silk worms have likewise been reared in great numbers at Toulon, on the estate of M. Aiguillon, and at the chateau of Coudray, near Chinon, the property of Count de Lamotte-Barace. More than three-fourths of the worms produced excellent cocoons, though the condition of the atmosphere was very unfavorable, and it is now fully ascertained that the new worm gives a profit of cent. per cent., and often much more, whereas the mulberry silk worm is reckoned very successful when it makes a return of fifteen per cent. on the capital employed. The silk of the *ailante* worm differs essentially from that of the mulberry worm. It is of no inferior quality, well adapted for coarse fabrics, and cannot enter into competition with that employed in the rich tissues of Lyons. The varnish tree will grow on the most barren soil. The cocoons may be prepared by the peasantry themselves, whereas the ordinary silk requires much skill and care in dressing it. The new silk will form an excellent substitute for cotton, of which France annually imports 69,504,000 kilogrammes from the United States. M. Guerin-Meneville proposes to call the new silk *ailantine*, or cynthiane, in order to distinguish it from the other kind in use. He is now studying the best means of promoting the production and manufacture of the new silk, which he positively declares will ere long supply the chief clothes of the people."

We believe the earliest information respecting this insect was derived from Mr. Rutherford Alcock, when acting as H. M. Consul, at Shanghae. About the year 1848, that gentleman sent to the Horticultural Society numerous pupæ and samples of cocoons, as well as of the raw and manufactured silk. Unfortunately the pupæ were all dead. Suggestions by the late Mr. Mitchell, for the better transmission of pupæ, were sent to Mr. Alcock, but we do not know whether further experiment was made. When the Great Exhibition of 1851 took place, the samples of silk and Mr. Alcock's papers were placed in the hands of the late Dr. Royle for exhibition among other oriental products; but the box containing them suddenly disappeared, and has never been recovered. It was thought to have been mislaid, and, if so, may possibly exist at the India House. The samples of woven silk had much the appearance of nankeen, rather coarse and very strong, and would not have been taken for silk by any ordinary observer.

It may be as well, perhaps, to add that the "ailante," on which the worm feeds, is the common *Ailanthus glandulosa*, one of the hardiest of trees, but very late in leafing in this country.—*Gardeners' Chronicle.*

CATALOGUES RECEIVED.—Selected Roses and other hardy plants, from JAMES PENTLAND, Green Mount Garden, Baltimore—a neat descriptive catalogue of 31 pages.

—From JOHN G. BARKER, Hartford, Conn., Spring Catalogue of new and choice Bedding Plants, Seeds, Bulbs, &c.

—From W. H. STARR, New London, Conn., the Cranberry Culturist, a well printed pamphlet of 32 pages, containing descriptions of the best varieties of cranberries, directions for culture, and the kinds adapted to different soils and situations. As the culture of this fruit is attracting considerable attention, we shall give some extracts from this work in future numbers.

—From the same, Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Green House Plants, Vines, Garden Fruits, &c.

—From BATEHAM & HANFORD, Columbus, Ohio, Catalogue of Fruits and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, &c., for sale at the Columbus Nursery. There has been a change in this firm the present winter. ELLWANGER & BARRY disposed of their interest in this nursery to A. G. and R. G. HANFORD, who have heretofore done a very successful business in the West. This establishment, at the head of which is our old friend BATEHAM, we have no doubt will merit and receive a liberal share of patronage.

—From B. K. BLISS, Springfield, Mass., Descriptive Seed Catalogue of choice Vegetable, Agricultural and Flower Seeds. The Catalogue of Mr. BLISS contains about 70 pages, and is the largest, best arranged and best printed Seed Catalogue in the country.

THE RED SPIDER.—The *Michigan Farmer* publishes th[redacted] following recipe, discovered by Dr. A. Bush, of Detroit:— Twelve ounces common soft soap; three ounces (by measure) turpentine or camphine; mix well together. This is for six gallons of water, which must be stirred well together, and applied with a common garden syringe, or the same proportion for any quantity.

FRUIT AT ST. JOSEPH, MICHIGAN.—A friend writing from St. Joseph, Michigan, says:—"The prospect was never better here at this season of the year for a large crop of fruit of every description, especially peaches. We have had no weather cold enough to injure fruit buds yet. One degree below zero has been the coldest, while twenty miles back from the lake it has been ninety-five below."

KEOKUK (IOWA) HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The following are the officers for the present year: *President*—W. W. BELKNAP. *Vice President*—B. S. Merriam. *Secretary*—J. R. Tewksbury. *Treasurer*—Chas. Hubbell. This Society meets on the first Thursday in each month, at 2 o'clock P. M., in the city Council Room, Keokuk.

FRUITS RECEIVED.—From H. K. STEVENS, of Riga, N. Y., beautiful specimens of Northern Spy, large and well colored; and the best lot of Roxbury Russets we have ever seen or tasted.

Inquiries and Answers.

THE PERFECTED TOMATO.—I wish to make an inquiry in regard to the "Perfected Tomato." Last spring I procured some seed of J. M. Thorburn. I planted them carefully, and had good success in raising plants, and there can be no doubt that the plants were from the seed so obtained, but, strange to say, they produced two distinct kinds of tomato, both different from any that I had ever raised before. Some of the plants produced a very large, smooth, bright red tomato, and others, a tomato identical in color to the "Fejee," but smoother, rounder, thicker, and more fleshy, with fewer seeds than the "Fejee;" both very fine, and so nearly equal in quality that I could not decide which was the best, but preferred the Fejee colored, because of its more perfect shape. *Query*—Which of them two is the genuine "Perfected Tomato?"—F. S. J., *Libertyville, Md.*

We have not seen this variety, and are not acquainted with its history. If raised from what is called the "Fejee" variety, it is quite likely to inherit a tendency to return to it occasionally.—*Gardeners' Monthly.*

We obtained seed of this tomato from the same source, last spring, and grew from our plants apparently two distinct varieties, one a *bright red*, and the other *deep pink*. We saved seed from both of these, and will try them again the present season. Both were excellent tomatoes.

Domestic Economy.

CAKES AND GINGERBREAD.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Thinking that good recipes will be favorably received by you, I will contribute a few for the benefit of your lady readers, which I know to be excellent.

SCOTCH CAKE.—Stir to a cream a pound of sugar and three-quarters of a pound of butter; put in the juice and grated rind of a lemon, and a wine glass of brandy. Separate the whites and yolks of nine eggs, beat them to a froth, and stir them into the cake, then add a pound of sifted flour, and just before it is put in the cake pans, a pound of seeded raisins.

ALMOND CAKE.—Beat the yolks of twelve eggs to a froth, with a pound of powdered white sugar. Beat the whites of 9 eggs to a stiff froth, and stir into the yolks and sugar. When the whole has been stirred together for ten minutes, add, gradually, 1 pound of sifted flour; ½ pound of almonds, blanched and pounded fine; stir in 3 tablespoonfuls of thick cream. As soon as the ingredients are well mixed, turn the cake into buttered pans, and bake immediately. Frost the cake with the reserved whites of the eggs.

MEASURE CAKE.—Stir to a cream one teacup of butter; 2 of sugar; then stir in 4 eggs beaten to a froth, a grated nutmeg, and a pint of flour. Stir it until just before it is baked. It is good baked in either cups or pans.

SPONGE GINGERBREAD.—Melt a piece of butter the size of a hen's egg; mix with a pint of nice molasses, a tablespoonful of ginger and a quart of flour. Dissolve a heaping tablespoonful of saleratus in half a pint of milk, strain, and mix it with the rest of the ingredients; add sufficient flour to enable you to roll it out easily; roll half an inch thick, and bake it on flat tins in a quick oven. Gingerbread made in this manner will be light and spongy if baked quick, and made of nice molasses; but will not keep good so long as hard gingerbread.

HARD MOLASSES GINGERBREAD.—To a pint of molasses, put half a teacup of melted butter; a tablespoonful of ginger; a quart of flour. Dissolve a teaspoonful of saleratus in half a pint of water. Stir it in, together with flour sufficient to enable you to roll it out. Bake it in a moderately warm oven.

Orid, Sen. Co., N. Y., 1861. ELOISE L. WOOD.

BLEACHING COTTON—BISCUIT, &c.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—The following recipes I have proved to be good, and therefore send them to you.

BLEACHING COTTON.—For every five pounds of cotton goods, take 12 ounces chloride of lime, dissolve in a small quantity of boiling water, and when cold, strain off in a sufficient quantity of warm water to immerse the goods. First, boil the goods fifteen minutes in strong suds, or weak lye, wring out, rinse in clear water, put the goods in the chloride water from ten to thirty minutes, with frequent airing, then rinse well.

SODA BISCUIT.—One and one-half pints of sweet milk; ½ pint sour milk; 2 teaspoonfuls soda; 3 cream of tartar; small piece of butter; mix as for other biscuit.

COOKIES.—One teacup sugar; 1 do. of sweet milk; ½ do. butter; 2 teaspoonfuls cream tartar; 1 of soda; 1 egg. Flavor with nutmeg or carroway. Roll very thin and bake quick.

GINGERBREAD.—Two teacups molasses; 1 sour milk; 2 eggs; 3 teaspoons soda; 2 tablespoons ginger; 1 teacup shortening; 1 teaspoon of alum, dissolved in water. Mix not very stiff; roll out like bakers' gingerbread,—bake from ten to fifteen minutes.

JELLY CAKE.—Four eggs; 1 cup sugar; ½ teaspoon soda; 1 teaspoon cream tartar; 1 tea cup flour. This quantity will be enough for two square tins. When baked, spread with jelly, and roll. S. O.

Portland, Ionia Co., Mich., 1861.

[redacted]

COOKING APPLES.—Mrs. F. D. Gage, in the *Ohio Farmer*, thus writes:—One of the most notable housewives and best cooks in the State, has a new way of cooking apples, at least, it was new to me, and will, no doubt, be new to many others. She pares the apples, and quarters them, placing them in a tin pie plate with the core side up; if dried apples, a little water is added; they are then set in the oven, which is always hot at meal time, and roasted; when done, they are slid on a common plate, and sprinkled with sugar, to be eaten warm, with bread and butter and cakes. It would require canned fruit of extra flavor to tempt me from the apple-dish, if thus prepared. Strawberries or half-ripe peaches are not to be talked of the same day.

TO DRESS RICE.—A lady recommends the following:—Soak the rice in cold salt and water for seven hours; have ready a stew-pan with boiling water, throw in the rice and let it boil briskly for ten minutes, drain it in a colander, cover it up hot by the fire for a few minutes, and then serve. The grains will be found double the usual size, and quite distinct from each other.

A VERY GOOD SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE.—Take one large orange carrot, slice and brown very slowly on a griddle, steep, and drink without sugar; or take half this amount of browned carrot, and half your usual quantity of Java, or Rio Coffee, steep, and use sugar.—H. M. G., *Sumner, Iowa*, 1861.

[SPECIAL NOTICE.]

D. B. DE LAND & CO'S SALERATUS.—Thank your stars, if you are superstitious enough,—but be glad, and express your thankfulness that you can procure from your grocer a perfectly pure and reliable article of Saleratus. Be convinced, by a trial, of the truth of our remarks when we say that it is just the quality that has so long been desired by housekeepers. DE LAND & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus is manufactured at the Fairport Chemical Works, Fairport, Monroe Co., N. Y., where it is for sale at wholesale. The grocers and dealers generally have it for sale.

Ladies' Department.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

I AM A HIRED GIRL.

I am a hired girl!
There was a time, oh would it were forgot,
And all the days spent in that hill-side cot—
The rose tree climbing 'side the old brown door,
The honey-suckle, ever drooping lower,
To lift the snow-drop as it clambered up,
Tasting the sweets from Nature's dewy cup,
Glistening in the pure and healthful ray
Of the bright sun through the live-long day

A happy group was ever gathered there,
And joyous songs forever filled the air,
Freighted with love that lent to life a glow,
Unscathed by sorrow, and unknown to woe
And, oh, how often do I wander back
O'er the long-trodden and well-beaten track,
Thinking that all again will real seem,
But, ah! vain hope! it is but as a dream

No mother stands to meet me at the door,
No father smiles, as in the days of yore,
No brother greets the coming of my feet,
No sister waits my tearful glance to meet,
For, oh! the home is broken—all are gone,
Who once were gathered 'round the family stone.

And I'm a hired girl, but that it's a curse—
It meagerly supplies my scanty purse,
To help my wardrobe to simple dress,
To feed my soul when it is in distress,
And while my mistress flirts in silks and flounces,
My sense outweighs hers just about ten ounces.
Not that I wish to boast (my mistress dear,)
But do you quite forget how many a year
Has rolled above us since our lots were cast
Somewhat together on this dreary waste
Of wilderness and flowers, lent to us to love,
And point our hearts to *One* who reigns above?

No, you *cannot* forget. There is a glow
Of recollection flitting o'er thy brow
Again you'd sit beside me on the log,
Where, from the creek, we watched the rising fog;
Again you whisper in my listening ear
The joys, the pleasures, I was glad to hear;
Again the teardrop fills thy sober eye,
And don't you hear me say once more—don't cry?
Oh, those were happy days; but fortune's change
Has worked upon us both so very strange

I am a hired girl. I work from morn till night,
The sunbeams make both heart and spirits light,
And when the darkness comes, I look above—
The bright stars cheer me with their tones of love.
And God is there. I'm sure *He* will direct,
And chasten too, as well as to protect.
He is my shield while life to me is given,
And when my work is done, *He'll* give me rest in Heaven.

Wellsboro, Pa., 1861.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

AUNT BETSY ON WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

We had been talking of "Women's Rights," one winter evening, in Aunt Betsy's room,—talking girl-fashion, but none the less decidedly or enthusiastically, from the fact that it was a subject we *knew* little but *fancied* much about.

At last Alice said, looking around to where she sat,—her specs pushed up, and her eyes fixed rather quizzically on us,—"what do *you* think about 'Women's Rights,' Aunt Betsy?"

"Well, girls," she said, after a moment's pause, "I can tell you just what I think, and I've a sort of an idea that it won't do you any hurt either, seeing that I've seen more of the world than you have."

"Why, Aunt," broke in Alice, "you're never been out of Saddlersville in your life, and we've been to the Falls, and the Springs, and over so many other places."

"That may all be, child; but talking about 'Woman's Rights,—her rights are in her world, aint they?—and her *home* is her world, isn't it? I think, may be, my dear, that I know full as much about the *falls* and *springs* of that sort of world as any body,—falls and springs of feeling, and love, and *temper*, too."

[redacted] hold of your dresses and tear your ankles.

"It'll be all butter and honey at first, to be sure, till just then, your weddin'-tour will be over, and the next thing will be to get to house-keeping. You, who never scratched your finger without crying, will tug up and down stairs, and scrub, and wash, and sweep, to get things in order, and maybe you'll think about *then* that it's one of your 'inalienable rights' to have a little help; but pretty soon in *he'll* come,—out of the air and sunshine, wide-awake as can be,—and laugh at you about the hooks burst off the back of your dress, looking round at things approvingly, and finally throwing himself into the rocking-chair, with the remark that he 'thinks he'll have a clean shirt!'

"'Where is it, my dear?' says he, and you'll take your hands out of your dish-water, as meekly as though you hadn't an individual right in the world,—go a trudgin' off up-stairs, or somewhere, after it, shut the drawers ruefully on a dozen that need patching, and hunt half an hour for a needle to sew on a button with.

"That's the beginning of your *rights*, and though you may get what folks call 'one of the best men that ever was,' and you '*love him like pisen*,' as some one says, there'll be a dozen times every day that he'll tread one of your rights under his heel, and another under his toe; and you'll look the other way,—like enough grease the boots he does it with.

"Just you take my advice, girls, and don't say any more about your rights, for you'll be pretty likely to 'haul in your colors,' when the time comes, and *woman's fate* with it.

"I'm sure I don't know whether we're born so or not, but sensible women, that have got to be as old as I am, are pretty apt to think it's better to put up with a *few less rights* for the sake of a *little more peace*." E. C. L. K.

Charlotte Center, N. Y., 1861

The companion of an evening and the companion for life require very different qualifications.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

CAPRICIOUSNESS OF TASTE.

"Nothing is more capricious than taste," remarks Linda. Perhaps this is so, but I would like to know what *taste* has to do with *dress?* *Who* dresses according to the dictates of taste? Not Esquire B.'s wife and sister, who wear dark blue bonnets, bearing a profusion of red roses, when they had previously concluded that delicate white ones would add to the beauty of their fair complexions. No, they would not get them, because the village seamstress happened to have a similar idea about her own little head, and innocently bought and wore her winter hat before they did. Not Mrs. D., who is *so tall* "she *knows* she don't look well in *stripes*," nor little Miss Dumpling, who is so short that the length of her skirt is scarcely sufficient for the width of a half-dozen stripes running roundwise, but *must*, nevertheless, wear such, because "they are all the *go this year*." Not Miss Julia, whose rosy face bears testimony that her *taste* would not have led her astray, when she exhibited her new brown merino to a companion, saying,—"they had a piece of beautiful green there, and I wanted it the worst way, but thought I must get this, because *brown* is all the *fashion* this season." Not that young school-girl, who trails her long dress through the mud or snow for a half mile or more, twice a day, just because Sarah Smith wears one, when a dress six or eight inches shorter would be much more becoming and convenient. Not those who make childrens' clothes so short they fail to reach the limbs above the stockings, which the chill winds of spring and autumn, yes, and summer, too, render as red as the feet of certain fowls, fabled for laying the golden egg, causing them not only to look as if they had grown out of their clothes a year ago or more, but to suffer the biting stings of cold, and lay the foundation for weary hours of pain, and sickness, and premature death.

It is evident, even to casual observers, that a majority dress themselves without any *regard to taste* whatever, but merely to *follow* the *fashion*, either near or remote, and this produces a tendency to *over-dress*. It *is not capriciousness* of *taste* that causes this proclivity; but in *making taste*, the innate love of order and beauty yields to the behests of *capricious fashion*. It is not only a *pleasure* but a *duty* to make one's self beautiful, harmoniously so, by outward ornaments and inward adornings. And as mind is more enduring than matter, so should the exterior adornings be made subservient to the growth of beauty in the spiritual, and not the reverse, as is most frequently the case. May Myrtle.

Albion, N. Y., 1861.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

THE BORROWERS.

In reply to the article of "Cousin S.," in a late Rural, under the above caption, I have a few words to say, as her missive contains so much bitterness toward those "inveterate foes of decency." I have been a housekeeper for many years, and my husband was a subscriber to a magazine and one or two papers. My neighbors usually took one or two papers or magazines, and when I had read mine, I was very glad to change with them, if they desired, if not, I borrowed theirs, in order to secure a greater amount of reading than we were able to buy, counting it a *privilege* to borrow, or to lend. Now, when my husband "sleeps his last sleep," and two children are looking only to me for support, and while I cannot *buy*, I am *glad to borrow*. And as long as the Rural, and some other papers which I have read for such a length of time they seem like dear friends, are taken by those that are *willing* to *lend*, I *intend to borrow*. Inasmuch as withholding does not enrich (after they have been read) nor *lending* impoverish, I hope the able will exercise the "Christian graces" thoroughly; meanwhile I am thankful for "line upon line," &c., waiting with "Cousin S." for the good time coming, when I shall own (I own a bible now) *lots* of newspapers. Mrs. L. E. W.

——, Mich., 1861.

GARDENING FOR WOMEN.

There is nothing better for wives and daughters, [redacted]hysically, than to have the care of a garden—a [redacted]ower pot, if nothing more. What is pleasanter [redacted]en to spend a portion of every passing day in work[redacted]g among plants and watching the growth of shrubs, [redacted]d trees, and plants, and to observe the opening of [redacted]wers, from week to week, as the season advances? [redacted]en, how much it adds to the enjoyment, to know [redacted]t your own hands have planted and tilled them, [redacted]d have pruned and trained them. This is a pleasure [redacted]at requires neither great riches nor profound [redacted]owledge. The humble cottage of the laboring [redacted]or, not less than their grounds, may be adorned [redacted]th pot plants, which in due time will become red[redacted]ent of rich perfume, not less than radiant with beauty; thus ministering to the love of the beautiful in nature.

The wife and daughter that loves home, and would seek ever to make it the best place for husband and brother, is willing to forego some gossiping morning calls, for the sake of having leisure for the cultivation of plants, and shrubs, and flowers. The good housewife is early among her plants and flowers, as is the husband at his place of business. They are both utilitarians, the one it may be in the abstract, and the other in the concrete, each as essential to the enjoyment of the other, as are the real and ideal in human life. The lowest utilitarianism would labor only for the meat that perisheth. Those of higher and nobler views, would labor with no less assiduity for the substantial things of life, but would in addition seek also those things which elevate and refine the mind and exalt the soul.

The advantages which woman personally derives from stirring the soil and snuffing the morning air, are freshness and beauty of cheek, and brightness of eye, cheerfulness of temper, vigor of mind, and purity of heart. Consequently she is more cheerful and lovely as a daughter, more dignified and womanly as a sister, and more attractive and confiding as a wife.

Hence the fruits and products of garden culture, as they relate to woman, when viewed objectively, are but small, relatively, as compared with the benefits secured in regard to herself, as the center of social refinement and enjoyment, amid such a world as ours. A husband who revolves round such a center, cannot but be a good neighbor, a useful citizen, a kind father, a loving and confiding companion. Do not, then, mothers and sisters, the latter wives in prospect, neglect the garden.—*Selected.*

Much as we may need energetic remedies against contagious diseases, we need them against contagious vices more; and quarantine laws in favor of moral health are the most necessary of all sanitary regulations.—*Horace Mann.*

Choice Miscellany.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

WHAT WAIT WE FOR?

What wait we for? The day has come
The rising sun and opening flower,
And song of birds and wild bees' hum,
All greet with joy the morning hour.
The fields are to the harvest white,
The grain its nodding plumes bends low,
As if the reaper to invite,
And yet we still delay to go

What wait we for, with folded hands,
In pleasure's gay, enchanted bowers,
While swiftly glide the wasting sands
Of life's most precious, priceless hours?
Life hath a nobler aim than this,
'Tis toil insures success, not fate
If we these golden chances miss,
To-morrow may be all too late

What wait we for? There's work to do
For every heart and every hand
In this wide world of want and woe,
Where sin has blighted every land.
Let each go forth while yet 'tis day,
Fearless with Heaven inspired might,
To wage a warfare 'gainst the wrong,
And battle bravely for the right.

What wait we for? while ignorance
Wraps much of earth in darkest night,
And we, the favored ones of God,
Walk in the clear and noonday light!
We who the keys of knowledge hold,
Entrance to none should e'er deny,
But wisdom's gates to all unfold,
The way to immortality

What wait we for? All o'er the world
Want, woe, and misery are found;
The poor ye always have, said Christ,
That charity might thus abound.
Let each give, then, in liberal shares,
As God hath prospered him in store,
If rich, give alms, if poor, give prayers;
And thus be blest forevermore

What wait we for? Nothing to do?
Then dry the tears on Sorrow's cheek,
And pour the balm on wounded hearts,
Sweet words of loving kindness speak.
To scatter wide the seeds of Truth,
Nurture the tender germ of Hope,
And reap the harvest many fold,
Gives largest talents ample scope

What wait we for? The time is short,
Life's little day is waning fast,
E'en now Death's shadows drear athwart
Our pathway fall, our skies o'ercast.
Then let us haste, while Mercy pleads,
Repent, believe, and be forgiv'n,
Our Savior follow, where He leads,
Safe through life's ills to rest in Heav'n.

What wait we for? Lo! us arise,
Cast off the purple robes of ease,
Gird on the Christian armor bright,
The weapons of our warfare seize
The shield of Faith, the Spirit's sword,
'Gainst sin and Satan's allied pow'rs
Go boldly forth to war God's word
Is sure The vict'ry shall be ours.

Rush, N. Y., 1861 C L G

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

ODDS AND ENDS.

Definition, (founded on fact.) An American female help—an individual who, when her mistress' friends come visiting, puts apple sauce on the table for tea; when her own friends come, puts on preserves.

Mr. and Mrs. —— afford an illustration of St. Pierre's theory of love being founded, not on resemblances, but on differences; that is, if you choose so to interpret it in their case, it is not "deep calling unto deep," but *deep calling unto shallow*, and shallow answering back.

The seasoning most in request at the entertainments of the great in former times, was Attic Salt. The culinary art has made such advances in these latter days, as to leave nothing to be desired in the way of condiment to tickle the ear.

That early rising conduces to health, may be proved in few words. Health is necessary to long life, and early rising certainly promotes *length of days*, which term we use synonymously with long life.

It was a cause of wonder to many, how so indolent a man as Elder —— could bring himself to preach so long sermons as he did. One can account for it only on the supposition that when he had once mustered up energy enough to commence preaching, he was *too lazy to stop*.

J—— says that a good share of the quarrels that occur between married people, originate in the husband's determination to indemnify himself for the deference he felt compelled to pay his wife in their courting days.

Why do the lower classes of English and Irish understand the American dialect of the English language better than we Yankees do theirs? The fact that we speak purer English than they, does not seem sufficient to account for it.

When does a man estimate himself highest, when he regards himself as the equal of wise men or the superior of fools?

It has been England and Russia against France, and England and France against Russia; when will it be Russia and France against England?

This good old omnibus, the Earth, the older it grows, the faster it seems to carry us round the sun. We talk of the wonders of steamboat and railway travel, but what are they in comparison with the grand rate at which we are all riding and never thinking of it.

The world has acquired curious notions concerning the comparative obligation of men and women to be constantly busy. It is thought a mark of idleness in a woman to sit a whole evening, unless reading, without some manual employment; and if she go abroad to spend an afternoon, she must carry her knitting or sewing, but her husband or brother may accompany her without any work to occupy his hands.

The fine lady and gentleman are of modern origin. Moses gives no account of them in his history of the creation,—they were unknown in his time,—even the New Testament makes no mention of them, though it speaks frequently of men and women; from which we conclude that nature, good, economical soul, picking up some shreds and parings of humanity in these latter days, thought she would try what could be made of them, and astonished herself, as well as all former creations, by the success of her efforts.

What a chapter might be written on the inconsistencies of authors! Emerson writes to persuade us of the folly of reading, and Carlyle talks to enjoin upon us to keep silence.

True Inventory of articles found on a lit(t)erary table, *which was a chest*. One portfolio, one candle-stick and candle, three magazines, four diaries, one coarse comb and one fine-tooth one, one thimble, one breast pin, one cologne bottle, one collar, one volume Moliere's plays and French Dictionary, one Testament, one Italian Reader and Dictionary, one pen-holder, one letter, one newspaper, one blank envelope, one lucifer match, one piece foolscap, half-dozen used-up steel pens, one pair stockings, one pair garters, one Spanish Grammar, three pairs hooks and eyes, sundry pins, one inkstand and stopple, &c. A.

South Livonia, N. Y., 1861.

THE LIGHT OF A CHEERFUL FACE.

There is no greater every day virtue than cheerfulness. This quality in man among men is like sunshine to the day, or gentle, renewing moisture to the parched herbs. The light of a cheerful face diffuses itself, and communicates the happy spirit that inspires it. The sourest temper must sweeten in the atmosphere of continuous good humor. As well might fog, and cloud, and vapor, hope to cling to the sun illuminated landscape, as the blues and moroseness to combat jovial speech and exhilarating laughter. Be cheerful always. There is no path but will be easier traveled, no load but will be lighter, no shadow on heart or brain but will lift sooner in the presence of a determined cheerfulness. It may sometimes seem difficult for the happiest tempered to keep the countenance of peace and content; but the difficulty will vanish, when we truly consider that sullen gloom and passionate despair do nothing but multiply thorns and thicken sorrows. Ill comes to us as providentially as good, and is as good if we rightfully apply its lessons; who will not then cheerfully accept the ill and blunt its apparent sting?

Cheerfulness ought to be the fruit of philosophy and Christianity. What is gained by peevishness and fretfulness, by perverse sadness and sullenness? If we are ill, let us be cheered by the trust that we shall soon be in health; if misfortune befall us, let us be cheered by hopeful visions of better fortune; if death rob us of dear ones, let us be cheered by the thought that they are only gone before to the blissful bowers where we shall all meet to part no more forever. Cultivate cheerfulness if only for personal profit. It will be your consoler in solitude, your passport and commentator in society. You will be more sought after, more trusted and esteemed for your steady cheerfulness.

DING-DING-DING.

I was spending a few days in an excellent hotel at the South. The guests were numerous, and so were the servants. When about to retire, I noticed that the barkeeper rang the bell repeatedly before any servant appeared to accompany me to my room. Directly under my room, in the court of the house, was the bell which summoned the waiters to the office. Hour after hour the bell was jingling, the repetition after the first call having more and more of a scolding, imperative tone. The truth I found to be, to my cost, that the servants, naturally lazy, had become accustomed to wait for the third or fourth call before stirring, so that they did not consider themselves really *called* until the *last ring*, whereas the simple and invariable regulation to *answer the first ring* would have secured proper obedience, and all the subsequent *ding-dings* were not only needless, but mischievous. It would not be strange if they should be entirely disregarded at last.

Parents are apt to *ring too often*. One command or request is enough, if it is understood. Every repetition weakens authority, and encourages disobedience. Let it be a fixed principle of domestic discipline, that instant obedience is to follow each command, and the trouble of government is at an end; while the opposite principle has in it the elements of procrastination and rebellion, which will reach beyond the family and beyond time.

Teachers make the same mistake. Perhaps the school is noisy. Ding-ding goes the bell. The noise continues. Ding-ding-ding. The timid give heed, but the clamor ceases not. Ding-ding-ding-*ding*-ding. The school is brought to a stand at last; but the probability is that every subsequent uproar will demand an additional *ding*. The training, to be authoritative and effectual, should be such that the first touch of the bell should arrest every ear, and the refusal to heed that should be dealt with as rebellion.—*Heber.*

THE FOUNDATION OF CHARACTER.

The groundwork of all manly character is veracity. That virtue lies at the foundation of everything solid. How common it is to hear parents say, "I have faith in my child so long as he speaks the truth. He may have many faults, but I know he will not deceive me. I build on that confidence." They are right. It is a lawful and just ground to build upon. And that is a beautiful confidence. Whatever errors temptation may betray a child into, so long as brave, open truth remains, there is something to depend on—there is anchor ground—there is substance at the center. Men of the world feel so about one another. They can be tolerant and forbearing so long as their erring brother is true. It is the fundamental virtue. Ordinary commerce can hardly proceed a step without a good measure of it. If we cannot believe what others say to us, we cannot act upon it, and to an immense extent that is saying that we cannot act at all. Truth is a common interest. When we defend it, we defend the basis of all social order. When we vindicate it, we vindicate our own foothold. When we plead for it, it is like pleading for the air of health we breathe. When you undertake to benefit a lying man, it is like putting your foot into the mire. —*F. D. Huntington.*

Silent Influence.—It is the bubbling spring which flows gently, the little rivulet which runs along, day and night, by the farm house, that is useful, rather than the swollen flood, or the roaring cataract. Niagara excites our wonder, and we stand amazed at the power and greatness of God there, as he "pours it from his hollow hand." But one Niagara is enough for the continent, or the world,—while the same world requires thousands and tens of thousands of silver fountains, and gentle flowing rivulets, that water every farm, and meadow, and every garden, that shall flow night and day, with their gentle quiet beauty. So with the acts of our lives. It is not by great deeds like those of the martyrs, that good is done; it is by daily and quiet virtues of life,—the Christian temper, the meek forbearance, the spirit of forgiveness, in the husband, in the wife, the father, the mother, the brother, the sister, the friend, the neighbor, that good is to be done.

Cato observed, he would much rather that posterity should inquire *why no statues* were erected to him, than *why they were.*

Sabbath Musings.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

UNDERNEATH.

BY IDA FAIRFIELD.

Under our winters lie beautiful flowers,
Golden and crimson through all the drear hours,
Soft petals folded, secure from the blast,
Waiting in patience till winter is passed,
Rising in beauty with spring's early dawn,
Glory and gladness to lend to the lawn.

Under our sorrows, which seem to destroy,
Oftimes lies hidden a life's fount of joy,
Silently waiting till time from our eyes
The salt drops of sorrow shall sweep to arise,
Like the rainbow of summer, just born of the storm,
With colors resplendent, the sunlight to warm

Underneath life this faint flutter of breath,
This torch dimly burning, soon waning in death,
Immortality lies, with a silent disdain,
Awaiting time's rust on mortality's chain,
Awaiting the hour when the soul from the sod
Shall ascend in its glory to dwell with its God

Underneath death, but just veiled from our eyes,
Awaits for our entrance, the Heaven we prize,
Seraphs are sounding the triumphant strain,
While on our lips dies the murmur of pain,
Golden gates opened by death's silver key,
Angel ones welcome the spirit set free.

Independence, N. Y., 1861.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

MUSINGS.

Earth hath its sorrows, and deep, corroding cares,—all share in the common lot,—eyes that were brightest dim, with blinding tears; hearts that were lightest, with intenser anguish break; the day of rosy dawning closes in deeper gloom. Almost daily are we called to witness some proof of the mutability of earthly hopes, and thus, from the frailty of the earthly are we taught to place our best affections on things heavenly, "which pass not away."

Not long since I heard a mother dwelling with delight on the speedy return of a loved son. The erect and manly form, the fair brow, the dark flashing eyes, all held a sacred place in that mother's heart. Cherish them well, O mother, for thou may'st never see them more. With eager haste her thoughts flew over the few months that might intervene before she fondly hoped to clasp the dear one again to her heart. It was well that her vision descried not the dark, fearful-looking cloud which rose every moment nearer; she saw nothing but the rosy hued in her sky. The shadow had not yet fallen. Just then, when feeling most secure, shot forth the dreadful bolt, entering and burning to its very center the mother's heart. Heart-rending was her anguish, as in piteous accents she cried, "my son, oh! My son, would I had died for thee, my son."

We longed to breathe words of comfort and holy cheer into the sorrowing mother's ear, and point her away above the mound under which rested the loved one, even up to the throne of Our Father, who "afflicteth us not willingly." But in such an hour of trial how powerless is human sympathy,—colder than ice on the aching heart fall friendly words. The most, and perhaps the best we can say, is,

"Remember thy Bible in affliction's dark hours
When the loved ones are passing away,
Its sweet words shall fall like dew on the flowers
When faint 'neath a long summer's day.
Then turn to thy Bible, 'twill dry thy sad tears,
And the shadows pass swiftly away,
As the stars grow brighter till the morning appears,
Then fade in the calm light of day."

Yes, bereft and disconsolate one, thy Bible shall be to *thee* an unfailing source of consolation,—it will lead thee beyond the valley and the river, to the eternal city, where the re-union of loved ones is unmingled with grief, for then "there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain; for the former are passed away." F. M. Turner.

Oxford, N. Y., 1861.

The Arab's Proof.—Some years ago a Frenchman, who, like many of his countrymen, had won a high rank among men of science, yet who denied the God who is the author of all science, was crossing the great Sahara in company with an Arab guide. He noticed with a sneer, that at certain times his guide, whatever obstacles might arise, put them all aside, and kneeling on the burning sands, called on his God. Day after day passed, and still the Arab never failed, till at last one evening the philosopher, when he rose from his knees, asked him, with a contemptuous smile, "How do you know there is a God?" The guide fixed his burning eye on the scoffer for a moment in wonder, and then said, solemnly, "How do I *know* there is a God? How did I know that a man and not a camel passed my hut last night in the darkness? Was it not by the print of his foot in the sand? Even so," and he pointed to the sun, whose last rays were flashing over the lonely desert, "that footprint is not that of man."

Heights of Redemption.—Oh, who shall measure the heights of the Savior's all sufficiency? First tell how high is sin, and then remember that as Noah's flood prevailed over the top of the earth's mountains, so the flood of Christ's redemption prevails over the tops of the mountains of our sins. In heaven's courts there are to-day men that once were murderers, and thieves, and drunkards, and blasphemers, and persecutors; but they have been washed, they have been sanctified. Ask them whence the brightness of their robes hath come, and where their purity hath been achieved, and they, with united breath, tell you that they have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb.—*Spurgeon.*

Reverence for the Bible.—I suppose that the reverence of many persons for the Bible is owing to the confidence which they have in persons they believe to be Christians. I suppose that there are hundreds of men that are exceedingly skeptical in regard to the Bible, who have a certain hidden reverence for it. Why? God sent them an angel, and let her walk with them two years, and then took her home; and they hold her memory with such sacredness, that they say, "If there ever was a Christian, my wife was one; and she believed in that book, and there must be something in it which makes it superior to other books."—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

Prayer is ever profitable; at night it is our covering; in the morning it is our armor. Prayer should be the key of the day, and the lock of the night. Prayer sanctifies all our actions. He is listed in God's service and protection, who makes it his first work to be enrolled by prayer under the standard of the Almighty. He carries an assistant angel with him for his help, who begs his benediction from above; and without it he is lame and unarmed.—*Feltham.*

Ladies' Department.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

I AM A HIRED GIRL.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

AUNT BETSY ON WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

[redacted]

GARDENING FOR WOMEN.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

CAPRICIOUSNESS OF TASTE.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

THE BORROWERS.

Choice Miscellany.

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ODDS AND ENDS.

Sabbath Musings.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

UNDERNEATH.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

MUSINGS.

The Reviewer.

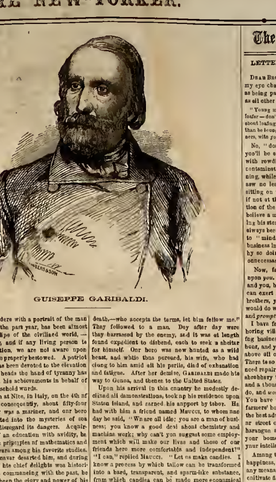
BOOKS RECEIVED.

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GUISEPPE GARIBALDI.

Useful, Scientific, &c.

FACTS IN THE HISTORY OF GLASS.

VENEERED HOUSES.

FREAKS OF THE FUNGI.

FROST MUSIC.

The Young Ruralist.

LETTER TO FARMER BOYS—NO. V.

MARCH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Home for the Industrious—J. W. Foster, Land Commissioner
A Card—Robbins & Appleton.
Hard Times made Easy—George G. Evans.
Schenectady Agricultural Works—G. Westinghouse & Co.
Fruit and Ornamental Trees—T. C. Maxwell & Bros.
Beardsley's Hay Elevator—Levi A. Beardsley
Agents Wanted—Daughaday & Hammond.
Grape Vines—Wm. Perry & Son.
Agents Wanted—Hooker, Farley & Co.
Cranberry Vines—Noble Hill.
Nurserymen Wanted—Jas. Chappell.
Berkshire Swine—Wm. J. Pettee.
Farm for Sale—Alex. H. Grant.
Nature Evergreens—D. L. Simmons & Co.
Doolittle Improved Black Cap Raspberry—G. F. Wilcox.
Strawberry Plants—G. D. Southworth.
The Nansemond Sweet Potato—C. B. Murray.
Grape Vines—W. C. Loomis.
One Price and Low Price—Gilman.
Pear Seeds—D. F. Holman.
Dairy Woman Wanted—T. C. Peters.
Prindle's Patent Agricultural Cauldron and Steamer

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Brown's Troches for Public Speakers and Singers

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MARCH 23, 1861.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Affairs at Washington.

THE telegraph this (Monday) morning says that the Cabinet came to no decision Saturday on the proposed evacuation of Fort Sumter, in opposition to which some very strong arguments are made. Recent letters from Major Anderson resent with indignation insinuations against his disposition to hold the fort to the last extremity.

A member of the Virginia Convention called on the President on the 16th inst., who assured him that no vessels would be sent South with hostile intentions, and there would be nothing done in regard to the affairs of the South for sixty days, and it was his purpose to restore peace and prevent the shedding of blood.

It is said on good authority that Messrs. Crawford and Forsyth — the Commissioners from the Southern Congress — entertain the strongest hopes of preserving the peaceful relations between the two Governments. There is no doubt but their diplomacy is judicious.

It is estimated that there is between five and ten thousand applicants for appointments connected with the Post Office Department.

The number of letters daily received is unprecedently large, sometimes amounting to six or seven hundred. Nineteen clerks are engaged in attending to them.

The applications for employment in the other departments of the public service are correspondingly numerous.

A special dispatch to the N. Y. *Post* says startling rumors are circulated in Washington, to the effect that a collision has occurred at Pensacola. It is reported that the United States forces under command of Lieut. Slemmer have been attacked by the Florida rebels, and that a serious conflict ensued. Other reports, of a vague character, state that the outbreak did not occur in the neighborhood of Fort Pickens, but in the immediate vicinity of Pensacola. No intelligence of a definite character, however, has been received, but there is intense excitement and great anxiety to learn further particulars.

It is understood that the Senate will adjourn next week.

Orders have been received from the Navy Department for the sailing of several ships of war, but their destination is not announced.

The correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* states positively and authoritatively that no foreign born citizens will be appointed heads of diplomatic posts in Europe, during the Republican administration. The Secretary of State is immovable. His determination is fixed, and will not be shaken by any influences that may be brought to bear on him. Remonstrance after remonstrance, both verbal and written, have been lodged with him, but all to no purpose. He has made up his mind, and is prepared to take the consequences.

Upon the data of Major Anderson's last statement to the War Department, his stock of bread is reduced to fourteen days, and rice to about twenty-three. With the other supplies on hand he might maintain himself a month.

In the U. S. Supreme Court on the 15th inst., Judge Wayne announced the decision in the case of Mrs. Gaines. The decision was that she was the only legitimate child of Daniel Clark, and his universal legatee, under his last will, and as such entitled to all the property, real and personal, of which said Clark died possessed. The decision further states that she is entitled to recover possession of certain property purchased by defendant Henning, with the rents and profits, and measures will be at once taken to enforce this decree.

Chief Justice Taney delivered the decision in the matter of Kentucky against Governor Dennison of Ohio.

The court says the demanding State has a right to have every such fugitive delivered up, and that the State of Ohio has no right to enter into a question whether the act of which the fugitive stands accused is criminal or not in Ohio, provided it is a crime in Kentucky, and it is the duty of the Governor of Ohio to deliver, upon any proper process; that the act charged is crime in Kentucky; that the act of Congress in 1793 determines what evidence is to be submitted to the State of Ohio, and that the Governor is ministerial merely, like a sheriff or marshal, and appeals to his good faith in the discharge of the Constitutional duty, for the reason that Congress cannot impose any federal duty upon officers of a State, and when such officers are called upon by act of Congress to perform such duty, it conceives good sense and good faith on their part; and on these grounds a *mandamus* was refused.

The Post Office Department has been notified by the contractor that the cheap one cent stamped envelopes, combining the new improvement of the dissolving lines, are now ready for distribution. These envelopes are chiefly intended for circulars and have been issued in response to memorials from publishers and merchants of New York and other cities. They will, during the present week, be distributed among the most important post offices, for sale by them at one dollar and ten cents per thousand exclusive of the stamp, which is a deduction of 40 cents per thousand upon the rates of the present 1 cent stamped envelope, combining this improvement.

Official dispatches from the East India squadron say that one of the vessels had been dispatched to Ningpo, for the purpose of finding out, if possible, the pirates who recently captured two American vessels. The Pacific Mail brought no information relative to the missing sloop Levant.

U. S. Senate—Extra Session.

THE Senate took up Mr. Foster's resolution for the expulsion of Wigfall, when, on motion of Mr. Simmons it, together with Mr. Clingman's substitute, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred Mason's resolution about Carleton and Sanborn, referred back the resolution with the recommendation that it be postponed till the third Monday in December, which was agreed to. The committee deem it premature to order payment at this time.

Mr. Fessenden offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Senate to strike from the roll of the Senate the names of Senators from the seceded States who have declared that they are no longer members of the Senate.

Mr. Clark offered a substitute which Mr. Fessenden accepted, viz.:

Whereas, The seats occupied by Brown, Davis, Mallory, Clay, Toombs, and Benjamin, as members of the Senate, have become vacant, therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to omit their names respectively from the roll.

Mr. Mason ineffectually proposed to amend the resolution by making it read "the gentlemen named have ceased to become members." Mr. Clark's substitute was adopted.

Legislature of New York.

SENATE.—Mr. Ramsey moved a reconsideration of the vote upon the Judiciary Committee Report against incorporating an Association for the safe keeping of valuable packages, by means of burglar proof safes. Agreed to, and the bill was recommitted.

The resolutions to appoint a Grinding Committee, were called up and adopted.

BILLS PASSED.—A bill to incorporate the Bellevue Hospital and Medical College; to fix the corporate name of Hobart College; to extend the time for the construction of Lake Ontario and Hudson River Railroad; to release the interest of the people of New York in certain lands in the town of Plattsburgh; to incorporate the Veteran Scott Life Guards; to designate as public holidays, the 1st of January, 4th of July, 25th of December, 22d of February, general election days, and fast days,—providing that promissory notes, &c., falling due on such days, be due on the preceding day, was amended, so that the notes falling due on all legal holidays shall be payable the day after; to create the office of Commissioner of Lunacy.

ASSEMBLY.—Under general orders, the House took up, in the Committee of the Whole, the bill amending the exemption law, by limiting the exemption of Clergymen to those in actual charge of a church or congregation, or who shall have been so in charge for fifteen years. A long debate was had on the bill in Committee of the Whole, and the enacting clause was stricken out.

Mr. Merrit moved to disagree with the action of the Committee of the Whole, and ordered the bill to a third reading. Carried—57 to 38.

The Attorney General gave it as his opinion that the vote required to pass the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill is a majority vote only, and that the bill is not a two-thirds bill.

The Annual Report of the American Institute was presented.

The Speaker presented the statement of the New York State Commissioner, in relation to the cost of opening streets in the city for a series of years.

The Senate bill to aid the construction of Lake Ontario and Hudson River Railroad was passed. Adj.

The Southern Confederacy.

THE following is the Cabinet of the Southern Confederacy, as at present constituted:

Secretary of State—Robert Toombs, of Ga.; Secretary of the Treasury—C. L. Memminger, of S. C.; Secretary of War—Leroy P. Walker, of Ala.; Secretary of the Navy—Stephen R. Mallory, of Fla.; Postmaster General—John H. Reagan, of Texas; Attorney General—Judah P. Benjamin, of La.

Advices from Montgomery say that President Davis has received most ominous communications from Washington, respecting the intentions of the Administration to blockade Southern ports, and attempt to collect the revenue. The Montgomery Cabinet, it is said, thereon resolved, as soon as a vessel was stopped outside of a Southern port, to put 60,000 troops in motion for Washington, believing that the people of the border States would rally to assist them.

An Ordinance has been adopted altering the free banking act, which substitutes the stocks of the Confederated States for those of the United States stocks, and allows the issue of two for one; no foreign citizens or corporations are allowed to hold the stocks.

The President and Vice President are to hold office for six years. The principal officers of departments and the Diplomatic service are removed at the pleasure of the President. Other civil officers are removed when their services are unnecessary, or for other good causes and reasons. Removals must be reported to the Senate when practicable. No exceptions removals are tolerated. Other States are to be admitted to the Confederacy by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses. The Confederacy may acquire territory, and slavery shall be acknowledged and protected by Congress and the territorial government. When five States shall ratify the permanent constitution, it shall be established for such States; until ratified, the provisional constitution still continues in force, not extending beyond one year.

Mr. Davis' veto of the African Slave Trade Act objects to the section authorizing the sale of Africans to the highest bidder, as in opposition to the clause in the Constitution forbidding such trade. A vote to pass it over the veto was—15 yeas to 2 nays.

The tariff published, goes into operation the first of May. Compared with the act of the States, most of 30 per cent. duties have been reduced to 25. The greater portion of 24 and 19 per cent. duties have been reduced to 15 per cent. There is a large ten per cent. schedule and a small free list.

The Government of the seceded States has appointed W. L. Yancey, Dudley Mann, and T. Butler King, special commission to England and France to obtain a recognition of the independence of the Confederate States, and to make such commercial arrangements as their joint interests may require.

The Secession Movement.

GEORGIA.—The Georgia State Convention has transferred the forts, arsenals, arms, and munitions of war to the Government of the Southern Confederacy. An ordinance has also been passed, appropriating $500,000 for the support of the Government, and authorizing the Governor to issue 7 per cent. bonds to that amount.

TEXAS.—The Galveston Civilian of the 11th inst., says that the surrender of Fort Brown was agreed upon quietly between the Texas Commissioners and Captain Hill, on the 6th inst. The News says that Fort Brown will be given up as soon as transportation can be found for the Federal troops, the latter to take to their post of destination two light batteries of artillery. The steamer Daniel Webster was still off Brazos waiting to take the Federal troops. Other vessels will probably be dispatched to take the remainder. The Texan troops at Brazos are represented to be fortifying the island so as to make it impregnable.

MARYLAND.—The State Conference assembled again. The Chairman said that it was understood Gov. Hicks was still unwilling to call a Convention, and it was evident that the sentiments of members were somewhat modified. It is thought a Committee will be appointed to confer with the Virginia Convention.

LOUISIANA.—The Louisiana Convention voted down an ordinance submitting the Constitution of the Confederate States to the people—yeas 25, nays 74.

The Legislature has passed a resolution approving the conduct of Gen. Twiggs in surrendering the Federal property in Texas to the authorities of that State.

VIRGINIA.—Mr. Goggins' proposed amendment to report of the Committee on Federal Relations, provides for the withdrawal of the State from the Union, and without determining her future association, recommends a conference of the Border States at Lexington, Ky., in May next, to propose a plan for constructing a government to be formed by said States and the Confederated States of America, but which is not to be binding till ratified by the Convention, which is to adjourn over to await the result. It declares that the Union can only be restored by an amendment to the Constitution, emanating from the non-slaveholding States, for the security of Southern rights, and urges a pacific policy throughout.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Charleston Courier of Thursday announces the commissioning of the Lady Davis as the first war vessel of the Southern Confederacy. She is armed with 24 pounders, and is under the command of Lieut. T. B. Huger, seconded by Lieuts. Dozier and Grimball, all late of the Federal Government. The Courier also states that the hat torics bearing on the ship channel are of the heaviest kind, and that they are now in a high state of perfection, and ready for any force that might be sent against them. It believes the reinforcement of Fort Sumpter an impossibility. It estimates that there are 3,000 highly disciplined troops in the various fortifications.

Personal and Political.

HON. DAVID WILMOT was elected United States Senator from Pennsylvania, on the 16th inst., in place of Simon Cameron. He received 25 Senatorial, and 69 Representative votes. Hon. W. Welch received 5 Senatorial, and 29 Representative votes. Scattering, 2.

GEN. BEAUREGARDE, now in command of the rebel forces at Charleston, has much fame as a tactician. It is said that when Gen. Scott's council differed in opinion as to the plan for attacking Mexico, after others had spoken, Gen. Scott called on Lieut. Beauregarde, whose conduct at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo and Contreras, had strongly attracted his attention. That young officer observed that, inasmuch as he differed *in toto* with his brother engineers, he felt great diffidence in expressing his views; but he finally agreed with the plan of Gen. Scott, it was acted upon, and the city was taken.

THE Ohio Legislature had twenty-one votes for United States Senator, on the 16 inst., without a choice. The last one was Horton, 1; Sherman, 24; Dennison, 28; Schenck, 22; Harlan, 3. Adjourned to the 20th inst.

MR. ROSWELL STOCKING died in York, Livingston County, on the 13th inst., aged 73 years. Mr. Stocking emigrated from Massachusetts to the Genesee Valley about 1814. For nearly 50 years he has been a resident of York, and an occupant of the same farm on which he died.

MR. FAULKNER, Minister to France, has applied for a discharge, and awaits with patience the arrival of his successor.

ELECTION returns from 122 towns in New Hampshire foot up: For Berry, (Rep.) 32,376; for Stark, (Dem.) 28,180. The majority for Berry thus far is about 4,000.

COL. J. B. BRANT, a veteran of the war of 1812, died at St. Louis on the 15th inst., in his 71st year. He was in the hard fought battles of Fort George, Lundy's Lane, and Fort Erie. Between 1815 and 1838 he passed through all the stages of military promotion to Lieutenant Colonel, and resigned in 1839. He was twice married—the last time to Miss Sarah Benton, niece of Thomas H. Benton.

THE bill to repeal the Personal Liberty Act has passed the Senate of Maine, by a vote of 17 to 10.

News Paragraphs.

THE evaporation from the surface of the American Lakes, is estimated at 11,800,000,000,000 cubic feet per annum, which accounts for the enormous difference between the large volumes of water which enter the lakes, and the comparatively small quantity which leaves them at Niagara Falls.

THE Corliss Steam Engine Company of Providence have just completed an engine of 130 horse power for Messrs. Pirie & Son, Aberdeen, Scotland. The fact is very gratifying to our national friends, as the most celebrated manufactories of steam engines in Europe are located in Scotland.

A NEW writing apparatus for the blind has been invented by the Rev. Mr. Wardlaw, of Scotland, originally for his own use. The hand and pen are kept at work on the same line, but the paper moves upward at the proper distance, as each line is completed, by a slight touch from the left hand.

THE influx of specie is so great that the United States Mint in Philadelphia is now worked to its utmost capacity. The coinage for February will probably exceed $9,000,000. From July, last year, $400,000 have been received from Pike's Peak. Messrs. Clark, Gruber & Co., have a small mint in operation in Denver City, where $5 and $10 pieces are coined of various degrees of fineness.

GOLD and silver are found in the same quarts together in Utah territory. At one place a ton of ore, valued at $30,000, was found in a "pocket" of the lead. At Carson river preparations are made to establish quartz mills in the summer. Coal has also been discovered which promises to be very valuable, since wood is scarce at $10 a cord.

THE recent publication of unclaimed dividends and deposits, in the banking houses of Newark, N. J., has been the means of informing many parties of moneys lying to their credit, which they had entirely forgotten. In one case the amount had been lying in one institution for over thirty-two years, the first intimation of it being conveyed to the owner by the published notice.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The House of Commons debated the Syrian question. The conduct of the French troops is generally condemned. Lord John Russell admitted that the occupation had been useful, but thought it desirable to terminate it as soon as possible. Lord Stratford de Radcliffe moved for the correspondence relative to Syria. The Government objected, pending the sittings of the Paris Conference. Lord John Russell said that nothing had as yet been determined relative to a prolonged occupation.

The slave trade was debated in the House of Commons upon resolutions offered, declaring that the efforts heretofore made are ineffectual to stop it, and providing for the introduction of free labor in the West Indies, as the most effectual way of suppressing it.

Russell and Palmerston strongly deprecated the policy of the United States, in prohibiting the right of search, and permitting the prostitution of its flag.

Mr. Braxton feared that the Southern Confederation would revive the slave trade. He hoped the Government would never recognize them without express stipulations.

An injunction had been granted against persons engaged in London lithographing notes of the Kingdom of Hungary, purporting to be issued by Kossuth, bearing arms of the Kingdom. It is said the issue contemplated was 150,000,000 florins, and 3,000 persons had been engaged in the manufacture, and the notes were on the eve of delivery. The Austrian Minister called at the British Foreign office to interfere, but Lord John Russel declined. Application was then made to one of the city courts.

The Great Eastern will probably be ready next month for another voyage to America.

The Duke of Sutherland is dead.

The Australasian is safe. Capt. Hickey reported that she broke both flanges of screw, Feb. 20, lat. 30 deg., long. 24 deg., but continued on her voyage westward, till the 26th, under canvass, when a heavy gale was experienced from the westward, and she put before it, reaching Queenstown on the 3d. During one day she made 280 miles under canvass.

FRANCE.—The French Senate was warmly debating an address in response to the Emperor's speech.

Prince Napoleon justified the policy of Piedmont, and uttered some sympathetic words relative to Venice, but would deplore an untimely attack. He opposed the union of the temporal and spiritual power of the Pope, but said the independence of the Pope must be insured.

A pastoral letter by the Bishop of Poictiers, comparing the Emperor to Pontius Pilate, created a great sensation. The Government was debating what measures to take.

M. Thouvenel officially assured the American Minister at Paris, that no delegates from any seceding States had been received by the Emperor or himself.

The Committee to the Senate adopted the project of address with responses to the Emperor's speech, indorsing the Emperor's policy and lending his protection of the Pope.

The Paris letter in the Daily News mentioned a rumor in accredited quarters, that Prince Metternich just communicated to M. Thouvenel an important note from the Court of Vienna, asserting therein that the Austrian Government declares that it will never recognize Victor Emanuel King of Italy, but if France withdraws her troops from Rome, she will immediately replace them by an Austrian army, and if the Revolutionists make the least movement in Venetia or Hungary, she will cross the Mincio.

ITALY.—The seige of Messina, by Admiral Pesano, was soon expected to commence. Sardinians occupied the heights commanding the Citadel. It was said the resistance of the Governor of the Citadel arose from orders from Francis II, and representatives from foreign powers. Messina protested against the damage that might ensue.

The Italian Senate, by a vote of 129 to 2, adopted the project of a law conferring the title of King of Italy on Victor Emanuel and his successors.

The assertion is repeated that the Piedmontese brigade is now to enter Rome, and that the Romans were secretly preparing to receive Victor Emanuel.

The Papal Government were preparing a statement to the effect that all the responsibility of late events lies with Napoleon.

The French were about to occupy a portion of Trisinone.

An accident happened on the Casolta Railroad, by which nine persons were killed, and 41 wounded.

Cardinal Brunelli was dead.

The inhabitants of Viterbo had petitioned the Italian Parliament for annexation to the Kingdom of Italy.

AUSTRIA.—The Emperor of Austria has signed the new Constitution. The Diet, which is composed of the Upper and Lower House, has the right of legislation. The Hungarian Constitution remains intact.

Gen. Klapka, in a conference of democrats at Turin, spoke against any revolutionary attempts in Hungary, representing that country unprepared.

PRUSSIA.—Prussia has not yet assented to the French project in reference to Syria.

RUSSIA.—Fearful inundations at Galatz are reported. Hundreds of persons drowned, and immense quantities of grain lost.

The Governor of St. Petersburgh announced that no Government measures relative to peasants will be published till the 2d of March.

TURKEY.—A serious insurrection had broken out in Sutornia. An insurgent body numbering 5,000, supported by the Montenegrins, pillaged and set fire to the city of Behar, after killing over 60 Mahommedans, including several women.

INDIA AND CHINA.—India and China mails were received. Private letters report that the rebels had taken Woosung, and commenced a general massacre. The French had interposed on the score of humanity.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Breadstuffs dull, with a declining tendency. Richardson, Spence & Co., and Wakefield, Nash & Co., report flour dull. Prices are easier, but quotations unchanged. Wheat quiet and irregular, with a partial decline of 1d@2d per cwt. Corn dull; mixed, 31s 9d@37s.

PROVISIONS quiet. Beef quiet. Pork dull, and bacon heavy. Lard dull, and slightly declined—54s@56s.

AN Act to prevent married persons from deserting from each other, was lately passed by the Hungarian Legislature. Strange that a people just emerged from barbarism, enacts means to perpetuate a tie the sundering of which Christian Legislatures are endeavoring to facilitate.

THE missionary station at South Borneo has been abandoned. In May last seven missionaries were murdered, every station, with its schools and churches, was plundered and burned, the native Christians persecuted and dispersed, and the society lost £3,000. The mission, established in 1836, consisted in 1859 of ten stations, under eleven missionaries, 435 members of the church, 1,295 pupils, and 700 manumitted slaves.

The News Condenser.

— Japanese Tommy is dead.

— The population of Ohio, official, is 2,363,789.

— Barnum's monster brook trout, a four pounder, is dead.

— Hay is selling in Brunswick, Me., at twenty dollars per ton.

— An earthquake shock was felt in New Jersey a few days since.

— The population of San Francisco is between 57,000 and 58,000.

— Michigan alone consumes annually about 220,000 barrels of salt.

— The population of Illinois, as officially declared, is 1,711,738.

— Five million pounds of lead were made at Dubuque, the past year.

— Camphor is said to be an antidote to that terrible poison, strychnine.

— Five printers occupy the pupits of five churches in Portsmouth, Va.

— The official census returns show the population California to be 375,000.

— The Siamese Twins, Chang and Eng, are giving exhibitions in California.

— The United States take annually about $40,000,000 worth of silk from Europe.

— The correspondent of the London *Times* has been ordered to quit Rome.

— The value of dry goods imported into New York, the past year, is $101,944,000.

— There are said to be 30,000 veterans of the war of 1812 in New York State alone.

— In the United States there are nearly six times as many journals as in Great Britain.

— Since 1857, 900 naval cadets have joined the British navy from the Royal Naval College.

— Coal, to the amount of 50,000,000 bushels, is annually taken from the mines in Ohio.

— Prince Albert's progress through South Africa cost the Colonial Government $50,000.

— In the city of Canton, China, there are, on an average, about 5,000 suicides every year.

— Steamboat navigation of the Hudson, between Albany and New York, has been resumed.

— The United States forts built in Southern waters have cost the country nearly $13,000,000.

— The amount of Northern manufactures sold to the South in 1859, is estimated at $240,000,000.

— Rosa Bonheur has been adding to her fame by executing beautiful statuettes of animals in bronze.

— A couple living in Stormont, Canada, have 20 children, all residing with them in the same house.

— Of the 1,158 persons who died of old age in Massachusetts, 1859, 490 were males and 668 females.

— Among the articles sent to Paris from China, are said to be 75 splendid pieces of fur for the Empress.

— The rates of postage just adopted by the Confederate States are more than double those of the U. S.

— An embezzlement to the amount of $67,000 has been discovered in the Commercial Bank of London.

— The total population of New Jersey is 672,024. Of these 644,050 are whites, 24,936 free colored, and 8 slaves.

— Gaeta has one memorable circumstance connected with its history. It was there that Cicero was assassinated.

— Col. Fremont's journey to Europe is for the purpose of seeking foreign investments in his Mariposa gold fields.

— Three hard-working miners took out of a quartz vein on Feather river, Cal., $20,000 worth of ore in three days.

— A pictorial pocket bible, finely illustrated, has been published in London, at a cost of eighty-seven and one-half cents.

— The Iowa State Board of Agriculture have reduced the salary of the Secretary from eight to seven hundred dollars.

— At a recent snow shoe race in Montreal, mostly Indians engaged in it, four miles were run in a little short of half an hour.

— One hundred and four Musquakee Indians have renounced their savage habits, and settled at Tama county, Iowa, on farms.

— It is said that the venders of lottery policies in New York, draw, from the poor of that city, over $200,000 per annum.

— The Educational Journal of Forsyth, Ga., reckons the total number of slaves connected with Christian churches, at 465,000.

— Owing to the recent drouth in India, it is estimated that four millions of persons are deprived of the means of subsistence.

— The income of the South Carolina Railroad, for the year 1860, shows a falling off of $97,000, as compared with that for 1859.

— The Tremont House in Chicago, about 400 feet square, is being raised from its foundation by 5,000 screws, worked by 500 men.

— It is said that the Empire Spring, Saratoga, has been sold to D. A. Knowlton, of Westfield, Chautauqua Co., for $100,000.

— A raving lunatic in an asylum in California was restored to reason by seeing her father, from whom she had long been separated.

— Ripe strawberries were on sale at New Orleans on the 1st inst. At Raleigh, N. C., on the 6th, the peach trees were in full bloom.

— On Wednesday week one of the richest veins of oil that has yet been discovered, was struck in Walnut Bend, Venango Co., Pa.

— The Veteran House in Albany has presented a bill of one thousand dollars for entertaining the President and suite a single night.

— The American residents of Japan observed November 29 as Thanksgiving day, in accordance with a proclamation by Minister Harris.

— The Homestead law, which has passed the Mich. Legislature, donates to the actual settler 80 acres, instead of 40, as under the old law.

— Visal Nelson, a carpenter, fell a distance of but five feet, while at work on the Melodeon building, Boston, and was instantly killed.

— A manufacturer at Hadley, Mass., has contracted to furnish 30,000 wooden soles for thick boots and shoes. They are made of buttonwood.

— President Lincoln's Inaugural, some three thousand words, was telegraphed to New Orleans entire, in the short space of three hours.

— The total value of the annual products of American industry, is estimated at $4,000,000,000, of which $200,000,000 is the value of cotton.

— The wife of President Davis, emulating the custom of the White House, is giving receptions at the "Executive Mansion," in Montgomery.

— The recent rains have caused the young grass in the New York Central Park to shoot forth, making the sward look green and pleasant.

— Anderson, the fugitive slave, was in Montreal on Tuesday. He remains in that city till the opening of navigation, when he proceeds to England.

— The first Connecticut shad of the season was caught on Monday week, at Stratford, the earliest ever caught in that vicinity for twenty years.

— The Dubuque Farmers' Club, at their last meeting, decided almost unanimously that Hungarian grass is an injurious crop to raise as fodder.

— Upward of one million papers of vegetable and flower seeds have been put up at the Agricultural Division of the Patent Office within the past sixty days.

— C. Granger, who died in Hornellsville, last week, was captain of the boat that conveyed Gov. Clinton and suite over the Erie canal at the time of its opening.

— In the summer of 1859, the Volunteer Riflemen of England numbered but 1,000 men. Now a force of 140,000 men, perfectly equipped, are fit to take the field.

Back Numbers of this Volume will be sent to New Subscribers, until otherwise announced; but all wishing them should *Subscribe Soon.*

☞ ANY person so disposed can act as local agent for the RURAL NEW-YORKER, and those who volunteer in the good cause will receive gratuities, and their kindness be appreciated. See "Good Pay for Doing Good" in last week's RURAL.

☞ VOLUNTARY AGENTS FOR THE RURAL.—Any and every Subscriber or reader is requested to act in behalf of the RURAL, by forming clubs or otherwise. *Now is the time* for its friends to manifest their interest in the paper and the cause it advocates, either by obtaining new subscribers, or inducing others to act in its behalf. If any lose or wear out numbers in *showing the paper*,—that's the best way to get subscribers,—we will duplicate them in order to make their files complete for binding.

Special Notices.

BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS.

A clergyman writing from Morristown, Ohio, speaking of the beneficial effects resulting from the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," says: "Last Spring I feared my lungs were becoming dangerously involved, and until I used your Troches could not preach a sermon of ordinary length, without hoarseness; but now (with the assistance of 'Troches') I have in the past five weeks preached some forty sermons."

Markets, Commerce, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
Rochester, March 19, 1861.

FLOUR is without alteration in rates, and the trade is almost wholly confined to the retail demand.

GRAIN—The only change we have noted is in Corn, which has declined very materially.

PROVISIONS are as last quoted.

SEEDS.—Clover has fallen off slightly. Timothy is selling at the prices heretofore ruling.

HAY is not quite as high as last week, but the decline is only considered temporary.

ROCHESTER WHOLESALE PRICES.

FLOUR AND GRAIN	
Flour, winter wheat	$5,25@6,75
Flour, spring do	5,00@5,00
Flour, buckwheat	0,00@2,00
Meal, Indian	@1,12½
Wheat, Genesee	1,10@1,30
Best white Canada	0,00@1,35
Corn, old	00@45c
Corn, new	00@42
Rye, 60 lbs. ℔ bush	60@63
Oats, by weight	25@28
Barley	50@55
Buckwheat	35@40
Beans	75c@$1,00
MEATS.	
Pork, Mess	$16,50@00,00
Pork, clear	18,00@19,00
Pork, cwt	6,00@6,25
Beef, cwt	4,00@6,00
Spring lambs, each	1,50@2,00
Mutton, carcass	4@5c
Hams, smoked	9@10
Shoulders	5½@7
Chickens	9@10
Turkeys	10@11
Geese	40@50
Ducks ℔ pair	38@44
DAIRY, &c	
Butter, roll	13@15
Butter, firkin	13@14
Cheese	9@10
Lard, tried	10@10
Tallow, rough	0@6
Tallow, tried	8@9
Eggs, dozen	11@12c
Honey, box	12@14
Candles, box	11½@12
Candles, extra	13@13½
FRUIT AND ROOTS.	
Apples, bushel	25@31c
Apples, dried, ℔ lb	2½@3
Peaches, dried, ℔ lb	9@10
Cherries, dried	00@10
Plums, dried	00@10
Potatoes	40@50
HIDES AND SKINS.	
Slaughter	4 @ 4½
Calf	7 @ 7
Sheep Pelts	50@163c
Lamb Pelts	50@38
SEEDS.	
Clover, bushel	$4,00@4 00
Timothy	2,25@2,75
SUNDRIES.	
Wood, hard	$5,00@5,00
Wood, soft	3,00@3,00
Coal, Lehigh	7,00@7,00
Coal, Scranton	5,75@6,00
Coal, Pittston	5,75@6,00
Coal, Shamokin	5,75@6,00
Coal, Char	10@12½
Salt, bbl	1,75@1,75
Hay, ton	7,00@11,00
Straw, ton	0,00@0,00
Wool, ℔ lb	30@50c
Whitefish, half bbl	4,25@4,50
Codfish, ℔ quintal	4,00@5,00
Trout, half bbl	4,00@4,25

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 18.—FLOUR—Market quite firm, with a moderate demand. Sales at $5,40@5,15 for super State, $5,20@5,25 for extra do; $5,10@5,15 for superfine Western, $5,20@5,45 for common to medium extra do; $5,40@5,60 for inferior to good extra round hoop Ohio. Canadian quite firm, sales at $5,25@6,75.

GRAIN—Wheat, market firm, with a fair export demand; sales Chicago spring at $1,16, common Canada club at $1,20, Milwaukee club at $1,23@1,25, winter red Western at $1,31. Rye quiet at 63@65c. Barley steady, sales Canada East at 75c. Corn, market quite firm, sales at 66@68c for old mixed Western, in store, and 69@70c for new do. Oats steady at 32½@34½c for State, Western and Canada.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and steady, sales at $16,75 for mess, $12,50@13,00 for prime. Lard, unchanged. Small sales at 9½@10c. Butter in fair request at 10@14c for Ohio and 14@19c for State. Cheese steady at 8@10c for inferior to prime.

HOPS—The market continues quiet. The inquiry is confined to Brewers who are purchasing only to supply their pressing wants. Old are inactive and nominal. We quote 1860 ... 20@25; 1857 ... 2@8; 1859 ... 15@20; 1856 ... 2@8.

SEEDS—Clover seed is in good demand for the local trade and the market is firm, sales of 450 bags in lots at 7½@8c. Timothy seed is selling freely at $3,25@3,37½, and in small lots at $3,50 per bushel.

ASHES—The inquiry for Pots is fair, at $5,25@5,31¼. Pearls are steady at $5,31¼.

HOGS—The supply this week is 1,100 more than the previous week, and the sales are pretty close, and under the influence of the weather, the market is quite dull. The following is the price of Hogs this week:

	Live.	Dead.
First quality corn-fed, large size	5½@5¾c	7 @7¾c
Second quality corn fed	5½@5¾c	7 @7½c
First quality, small sizes, fat and prime, for market butchers	5¾@5¾c	7½@7¾c
Second quality still-fed, fat	4¾@4½c	5¾@6c
Western mast-fed	4¾@4¾c	5¾@6c

ALBANY, March 18.—FLOUR AND MEAL—There is a moderate business doing in Flour, mainly for the supply of the home trade, at unchanged prices. We quote

Common to good State	$4 90@5,00
Fancy and extra State	5,10@5,35
Common to good Western	5,25@5,85
Extra Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, &c.	5,75@7,00
Extra Ohio	6,00@7,00
Common Canadian	5,20@5,60
Extra Canadian	5,75@6,80
Fancy Genesee	6,00@6,00
Extra Genesee and city brands	6,00@7,25
Extra Kentucky	6,50@7,00

GRAIN—There is a limited milling inquiry for Wheat, with sales of red winter State at $1,18, delivered. Corn rather quiet, with sales old Western mixed at 60c, delivered. Rye quiet. Barley steady, with sales four-rowed State at 68c. Oats rather more in demand and the market is steady. Sales State, in car lots, at 32c, delivered.

DRESSED HOGS—The business is light and confined to retail lots. Sales 70 head fresh State at $6,75@7, dividing on 175 lbs.

SEED—Clover quiet. Timothy is buoyant and the demand good, sales at $3,12½@3,25.

BUFFALO, March 18.—FLOUR—Demand for flour moderate and prices rule steady, sales at $4,50@4,87½ for extra State and Wisconsin, $5,00@5,25 for extra Ohio and Indiana, $5,50@6,00 for double extras.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and no sales, a lot of 4 000 bushels Canada club changed hands Saturday at 94c. Corn quiet at 45c. Oats 24c. Barley 56c, 60c, as to quality. Rye 58c. Peas 50c.

SEEDS—Seed steady at $3 for Timothy, and $4,25 for Clover.

HOGS—Dressed hogs quiet at $4,75@5.—*Com. Adv.*

TORONTO, March 16.—FLOUR—Flour receipts have been improving, though the available storage room is very limited.—The stores at the several wharves are nearly full, and in some instances it has to be refused. The transactions of the week have been very limited, and the market closes dull. Holders are disposed to sell, but have greater hopes in future prices to accept the offers of buyers. We quote

Superfine extra	$5,60@5,85
Extra	5,25@5,60
Fancy	4,90@5,00
No. 1	4,60@4,70
No. 2	4,20@4,35

GRAIN—The deliveries of fall wheat during the week have not exceeded 500 bushels per day, and prices have remained much the same. Prime samples bring $1,16@1,18, while common to fair are sold at $1,12@1,15. The stocks held here are light, and the quality is very fine. Spring wheat, in the absence of supplies, has been active. Large orders for shipment to Portland, kept the market buoyant till yesterday, when prices slightly declined. Deliveries from teams would not exceed 300 bushels daily on an average, and prices ranged from 84@95c. Some choice loads of Golden Drop brought 2@3c over the latter figure, but the instances were rare. Barley has been in moderate supply. Prices early in the week were slightly lower, but these last two days have again rallied, and we quote 49@51c as the ruling figures. The samples are not, however, very bright. Oats, in very small supply, and are steady at 25@27c. Peas do not come forward as readily as was anticipated earlier in the season. The demand is steady and prices remain unchanged.—We quote 50@53c.

SEEDS—Timothy is dull, with few sales at $3@3,25. Clover, also dull at $4,25@4,75.—*Globe.*

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

BEEF CATTLE.	
First quality	$9,50@10,00
Ordinary quality	8,25@9,25
Common quality	7,25@8,00
Inferior quality	6,50@7,00
COWS AND CALVES.	
First quality	$55,00@60,00
Ordinary quality	40,00@50,00
Common quality	30,00@35,00
Inferior quality	25,00@30,00
VEAL CALVES.	
First quality, ℔ lb	6½@7½c
Ordinary quality	5½@6
Common quality	5 @5½
Inferior quality	4 @5
SHEEP AND LAMBS.	
Prime quality	$5,50@7,00
Ordinary quality	4,00@5,00
Common quality	3,00@3,75
Inferior quality	3,75@3,00
SWINE.	
First quality	5½@5½c
Other qualities	4½@5c

CAMBRIDGE, March 13.—At market 750 cattle, about 650 beeves and 100 stores, consisting of working oxen, cows, and one, two and three years old.

BEEF CATTLE—Prices, extra, $6,75@7,25, first quality, $6,00@6,62; second quality, $5,75@0,00; third quality, $3,75; ordinary quality, $0,00.

WORKING OXEN—$85@150.

COWS AND CALVES—$35, $40@67.

STORES—Yearlings, $0@0, two years old, $18@19; three years old, $17@19.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—1,500 at market. Prices—In lots $1,75, @2,00, extra and selections, $2,50@6,00 each.

PELTS—$1@1,25 each.

TALLOW—6½@7c ℔ lb.

HIDES—4½@5c ℔ lb. CALF SKINS—10@11c ℔ lb.

VEAL CALVES—None.

ALBANY, March 18.—BEEVES—There is a very large supply of Beeves on the market this week, the Central Railroad having brought down no less than 232 car loads, and nearly 100 head were driven in from the adjacent country. The market opened with considerable spirit, speculators having control, but it closes languidly at a decline of full ½c ℔ lb, live weight, as compared with the ruling rates of last week.

RECEIPTS—The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating 16 to the car:

	This week.	Last week.	Cor. week last year.
Cattle	3,712	2,220	2,648
Sheep	2,491	2,300	3,130
Hogs	60		

PRICES—The market, which opened unusually active, closes rather languid, at the following quotations:

	This week.	Last week.
Premium	5 @5½c	5½@5½c
Extra	4½@4½c	4½@4½c
First quality	3¾@4 c	3¾@4½c
Second quality	3½@3½c	3¼@3½c
Third quality	2½@2¾c	2¾@3 c

SHEEP—Sheep are in light supply and fair request, and have advanced 80c ℔ head.

HOGS—Live Hogs are firm. Sales of prime corn fed at 5½@6½c, and Pigs at 6c.

BRIGHTON, March 14.—At market—875 Beef Cattle, 70 Stores, 1,500 Sheep and Lambs, and 400 Swine.

BEEF CATTLE—Prices, extra, $7,25@0,00, 1st quality, $6,50@7,00, 2d do, $6 00@6,00, 3d do, $0 00@5,50.

WORKING OXEN—$86 $90@110.

MILCH COWS—$47@49, common, $19@20.

VEAL CALVES—$3,00@5,00.

STORES—Yearlings, $0@0, two-years old, $12@13; three years old, $17@19.

HIDES—4½@5c ℔ lb.

CALF SKINS—10@11c ℔ lb.

TALLOW—6½@7c ℔ lb.

PELTS—$1,00@1,25 each.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—$1,50@1,75; extra, $2,00@5,50.

SWINE—Store, wholesale, 6@7c; retail, 6@8c. Fat Hogs, undressed, still fed, 0c.

TORONTO, March 16.—BEEF—Receipts of live stock continue moderate, with a steady demand at prices ranging from $5@5,50, the latter for first-class only. Farmers' beef in small supply at $4,50@5.

SHEEP—Mutton, in the carcase, $4 ℔ 100 lbs. Sheep are steady at $4,50@5,00 each.

CALVES—Veal is active and inquired for. Fed animals bring $5,00@7, and ordinary $3@3,50 each.

HOGS—The supply has been light, and prices are not much altered. We quote heavy weights, $5,50@5,75, medium, $5,25@5,45, light, $4,75@5.—*Globe.*

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The market during the past week has been very dull, and at the close we see no signs of returning animation. Some 30,000 lbs of domestic fleeces have changed hands, but they were mostly re-sales of lots taken some time ago on speculation. In California and pulled wools there has been nothing of importance done. Foreign wools are quiet—we notice sales of about 7,500 lbs. Peruvian at 20c, and 250 bales Mestizo on private terms.

American Saxony Fleece, ℔ lb	43@45
American full blood Merino	41@44
American half-blood and three-fourths Merino	36@40
American Native and one-fourth Merino	33@35
Extra Pulled	33@37
Superfine, Pulled	31@33
No 1, Pulled	23@26
Lamb's, Pulled	28@30
California, extra	00@40
California, fine, unwashed	12@36
California, common do	12@20
Peruvian, washed	27@30
Valparaiso, unwashed	—@—
South American Mes, unwashed	14@21
South American Merino, unwashed	22@23
South American, common washed	13@15
South American Entre Rios, do	13@15
South American, unwashed	8@10
South American Cordova, washed	19@22
Cape Good Hope unwashed	25@28
East India, washed	16@30
African, unwashed	—@—
African, washed	—@—
Smyrna, unwashed	10@16
Smyrna, washed	22@25
Mexican, unwashed	—@—

[*N. Y. Evening Post.*

BOSTON, March 18.—Fleece and pulled wool have been in fair demand, with sales of 175,000 lbs. at 35@50c for common to fine fleece, and 30@45c for No. 1 to extra pulled. In foreign the sales have been 350 bales Mediterranean and Cape at various prices, as to quality, and some considerable lots of Cape are also understood to have been sold at about 26c, 6 mos, 184 bales Cape had also been exported to Liverpool.

Saxony and Merino, fine	45@56	Western mixed	20@30
Full blood	44@47	Smyrna, washed	15@26
½ and ¾ blood	36@43	Do unwashed	9@17
Common	30@33	Syrian	10@23
Pulled, extra	40@45	Cape	15@30
Do. Superfine	33@40	Crimea	9@17
Do. No. 1	25@33	Buenos Ayres	9@45
Do No. 2	16@23	Peruvian, washed	26@30

Married.

At the residence of the bride's father, March 13th, by Rev J F BLISS, Mr. J. C. GILL, of Ogden, and ANNA M., only daughter of H. E. STEVENS, of Riga.

Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—THIRTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 52½ cents per line of space. SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) Sixty Cents a Line.

☞ THE RURAL NEW YORKER commenced its Twelfth Year and Volume with an edition of over SEVENTY THOUSAND! Though the columns are wider than formerly (giving more words per line,) and the circulation much larger, we do not purpose to increase the Advertising Rates at present. The RURAL is undoubtedly the Best and Cheapest Advertising Medium of its Class in America—for, in addition to its immense circulation among the most enterprising and successful Farmers and Horticulturists, it is taken and read by thousands of Merchants, Mechanics, Manufacturers and Professional Men.

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PEAR SEEDS! PEAR SEEDS!!—A prime lot for sale at $1,50 per pound, by O F HOLMAN, March 15, 1861 [584-4t] Geneva, N. Y.

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THE NANSEMOND SWEET POTATO—Its Culture at the North, and experience of growers. Send for it. Price one stamp. C. B. MURRAY, Foster's Crossings, Ohio.

DAIRY WOMAN WANTED.—In a Dairy of from 30 to 40 cows. Roe's Cheese Vat used. For one who can come well recommended, good wages will be given, at Darien, Genesee Co, N. Y., by T C PETERS. 584-2eow

BERKSHIRE SWINE.—I have 3 fine pairs remain ing, 6 mos. old, ready to breed from now, from different families, at $25 per pair, boxed, provisioned, &c. March, 1861. WM. J. PETTEE, Lakeville, Conn.

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CRANBERRY VINES.—Lowland Bell Vines from one to four feet long. The fruit has taken the first premium at each State Fair exhibited in 1855, '57 and '58. Price $1,00 ℔ 100, $5,00 ℔ 1,000. Sent by Express promptly. NOBLE HILL, Caton, Steuben Co., N. Y.

NURSERYMAN WANTED.—A man who is thoroughly competent to take the entire supervision of a Nursery. If he has a family, a house can be furnished him on the premises. Apply to or address 584tf JAMES CHAPPELL, Rochester, N. Y.

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WANTED—In every City, Town, and Village in the United States, Men, Women, and Boys to act as local or traveling agents, for CLARK'S SCHOOL VISITOR, a paper for Day Schools everywhere. The most liberal inducements now offered. Address, without delay, DAUGHADAY & HAMMOND, Publishers, 411 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.



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THIS Fork can be used with either ONE or TWO HORSES. Price, full rigged (with rope and three pulleys) $12. See description in RURAL NEW-YORKER of March 23, 1861. Send for a Circular. Address LEVI A. BEARDSLEY, South Edmeston, Otsego Co., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED to SELL FRUIT TREES.—We wish to employ a number of experienced and trustworthy men to sell trees, &c., from our Nurseries at liberal wages. WHOLESALE DEALERS furnished with Nursery Stock of all descriptions at the *lowest wholesale rates.* 584tf HOOKER, FARLEY & CO., Rochester Wholesale Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a farm containing about 60 acres, lying within a mile of Palmyra village, and about half a mile from the RR Station. The land is all of good quality, and well improved. The buildings are very comfortable, but not first class. Price $5,100, $700 down, or secured to be paid in a short time, $1,000 within two or three years, the residue can remain unpaid for a term of years. Possession given when required, but the present occupant will be glad to rent the farm for one or more years. For further particulars, address ALEX. H. GRANT, Palmyra, N. Y.

100 VARIETIES OF GRAPE VINES—For sale cheap. Catalogues mailed free. Address W C LOOMIS, Lowell, Oneida Co., N. Y.

GRAPE VINES—Cultivated at the New England Grape Nursery, Bridgeport, Conn., WM. PERRY & SON, Proprietors. Our are *large, varieties reliable,* and *prices lower* than the *lowest.* Delaware $8,00 per dozen. Concord, large two year old vines, $20,00 per hundred. Send two three cent stamps (the cost,) and get our Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue of Hardy Native Grape Vines, or one cent and get Wholesale Catalogue. 584-2t

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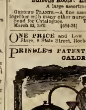
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PEAR TREES! do do, good assortment.
CHERRY TREES! do do.
PEACH TREES! One year old—fine trees.
GRAPE VINES! Native and Foreign,—a fine stock,—including a quantity of *extra strong plants,* for *immediate fruiting.*
CURRANTS! GOOSEBERRIES! RASPBERRIES! BLACKBERRIES! STRAWBERRIES! RHUBARB, &c., &c.
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NORWAY SPRUCE! American Arbor Vitæ for Hedges and Screens.
ROSES! Climbing, Hybrid, Perpetual and Moss,—a fine assortment.

Bulbous Roots! Lilies! Gladioli, &c.
A large assortment of the best.

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ORLEANS COUNTY MARKET FAIR.—The Orleans County Agricultural Society will hold a Market Fair for Exhibition, sale or exchange of Stock, Seeds, Agricultural and Manufactured Articles, &c., on the Fair Grounds, at Albion, Saturday, April 6th, 1861. Grounds free for Exhibitors and visitors. D. N. HATCH, Pres't. C. A. HARRINGTON, Sec'y. 583-3t

DOWNER'S PROLIFIC SEEDLING STRAWBERRY.—This splendid new variety, said to surpass even the Wilson in productiveness, and in quality equal to the best, we now place within the reach of every body who may desire them, viz., on the receipt of One Dollar we will deliver by mail into the hand of the purchaser, 25 LIVE PLANTS, any distance under 3,000 miles. Also, Wilson's and Peabody's Seedlings at 50 cents per dozen, by mail, or $2 per thousand, delivered to R. R. Co., at Macedon depot. I W BRIGGS & SON, 583-3t Macedon, Wayne Co., N. Y.

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Weeping Poplars,	Purple Beech,
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" Kilmarnock do,	Weeping Elms, viminalis,
" Rosemary Leaved do,	Double Flow'g Horsechestnut,
	Red do do

Toledo, Ohio, March 7, 1861. FAHNESTOCK & BAKER. 583-5t

TOLEDO NURSERIES.—We offer for sale this Spring our usual Nursery Stock, comprising

APPLE TREES, 8 to 7 feet, at $85 per 1,000.
PEARS, Standard, 1 and 2 years, $20 to $27 per 100.
Do. Dwarf, 2 " $12 to $22 "
PLUM TREES, 2 years, $27 per 100.
Do do. Peach bottoms, $18 per 100.
CHERRIES, fine, 6 to 7 feet, $15 per 100.
PEACHES, 1 year from bud, $8 per 100.
With a large stock of Small Fruits, such as Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Lawton Blackberries, &c., all at the lowest rates. FAHNESTOCK & BAKER. Toledo, Ohio, March 7, 1861. 583-5t

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EVERGREEN TREES.—Norway Spruce 1 ft, stocky and well furnished $40 ℔ 1000
Do 1½ feet " " $60 "
Do 2 feet " " $70 "
Scotch and Austrian Pines, 10 to 12 inches, $50 ℔ 1,000.
Do. " " 15 " $70 "
Also, Balsam Fir, White Cedar, Siberian Arbor Vitæ, Swedish Junipers, Corsican Pines, &c. All of the above three times transplanted.
Fine Trees of the above, proper size for retailing, and all sold to suit the times.
Nurserymen and vendors dealt with liberally.
583-5t FAHNESTOCK & BAKER, Toledo, Ohio. March 7, 1861.

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EXTRACT OF TOBACCO, FOR DIPPING SHEEP AND LAMBS, AND FOR DESTROYING ALL KINDS OF VERMIN ON OTHER ANIMALS.

THE Manufacturers of this new and valuable preparation, beg leave to call the attention of Farmers and Graziers to this effectual remedy for destroying Ticks, Lice, and all other insects injurious to animals and vegetation, and preventing the alarming attacks of the Fly and Scab on Sheep.

Its use not only removes the vermin on animals, but cleanses and purifies the skin, thereby materially benefiting their general health, and greatly improving wool, both in quality and quantity.

This article completely supersedes that *laborious* and *disagreeable* work of preparation in your own buildings for Sheep-washing, as it is ready at all times, in any climate, and for all descriptions of Sheep, even for Ewes in lamb, and can be furnished at a much reduced cost.

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GEO. S. HARRIS, Eastern Land Agent, 40 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS., or to JOSIAH HUNT, Land Commissioner OF THE H. & ST. J. R. R., HANNIBAL, MO.

☞ The undersigned continues to act as Agent of the New England Colony to Missouri, and will furnish all desired information of this promising enterprise. Address [583-4t] GEO S HARRIS, Boston, Mass.

15.000 LINNÆUS PIE PLANT. FREEMAN & BROTHERS Would call the attention of Nurserymen, Market Gardeners, and others, to the large stock of this superior variety, which will be sold

$35 per 1,000.
$4 per 100,
LARGE, STRONG PLANTS. ALSO,

Brinkle's Orange Raspberry at $35 ℔ 1,000, $5 ℔ 100. *Second size,* $30 ℔ 1,000; $4 ℔ 100.

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IMPORTANT TO EVERY MAN WHO KEEPS A HORSE, COW, SHEEP, OR HOG.—THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE.—For Horses it is indispensable in promoting and sustaining all the animal functions in health and vigor. For Milch Cows it is invaluable, increasing the quantity and improving the quality of milk. For Beasts nothing can compare with it for feeding quickly. For Sheep and Pigs the effects produced in one month will exceed all expectation.

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THOROUGH BRED STOCK.—THE Subscribers, BRODIE, CAMPBELL, & CO., are now engaged in Breeding and Importing Farm Stock of the first quality. Mr BRODIE was formerly of the firm of HUNGERFORD & BRODIE (which firm is now dissolved.) His skill and large experience in the business are well known to Breeders.

Part of the Stock can be seen at S. CAMPBELL's place three miles west of Utica, or one and a half miles from the Whitesboro Depot, N. Y. Central Railroad.

Mr. HUGH BRODIE is now visiting England and Scotland selecting animals. Parties wishing to purchase Short-Horns or Ayrshires, Leicester Sheep, or Yorkshire Hogs, can address 582-13t] JAMES BRODIE, Rural Hill, Jefferson Co., N. Y., or S. CAMPBELL & CO., New York Mills, Oneida Co., N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS., opens its 40th Semi Annual Session, April 4th. In location and educational facilities it is unsurpassed. For further information address 581-5t REV. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

APPLE TREES FOR SALE.—60,000 Apple Trees of the most popular varieties. The trees are four years old, straight, thrifty and in good condition for removal. Would be glad to sell the entire lot to one or two persons, on such terms as would be satisfactory to the parties. The trees are very near to Frost's nursery in Rochester, and can be seen by calling on Thos. Smith, Francis St., near the premises. For further particulars address C. H. ROGERS, Palmyra, N. Y. Rochester, Feb. 14, 1861. 580-tf

FARM FOR SALE.—Containing 40 acres, lying midway between Pittsford and Fairport, in Monroe Co. It is well watered, has a frame dwelling nearly new, with barn and other outbuildings, and an orchard in bearing, beside 200 Apple Trees recently set out. A small payment required down. The balance may remain for a term of years. Possession given when wanted. For particulars address 580-tf Feb. 14, 1861. CARLTON H. ROGERS, Palmyra, N. Y.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK.

THIS Hotel is in excellent condition. Recently many improvements have been made. Mr. Stetson, its former proprietor, has returned to supervise its executive department. Its tables are bountifully supplied, waiters excellent, and it is conceded that it has never been so comfortable during its history. The new water-closets have no equals in this country.

The young proprietors are full of enterprise and courtesy, and spare no pains to make their patrons comfortable.

Men of business, or families who really need solid comforts handsomely dispensed, will find this time-honored Hotel better than ever.

Its proximity to business, the conveniences for reaching every part of the city, Central Park, &c., renders it the best for the Merchant or casual Traveler. 580-13t

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO'S IMPROVED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES WITH NEW Glass Cloth Presser and Hemmers, AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO. beg to state that they have reduced the prices of their SEWING MACHINES, while they have added new and important improvements. The reduction is made in the hope that the Company will have no more legal expenses defending their patents.

Office 505 Broadway, New York.
S. W. DIBBLE, Agent,
579-tf ROCHESTER, N. Y.

COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.—$3 A DAY. Mrs. Hankins wants Agents at home or to travel for her Pictorial "FAMILY NEWSPAPER," also for her Curious New Book of FEMALE CHARACTERS IN THE CITY. For Specimens and Terms inclose red stamp to HANKINS & CO., New York. 578

ITALIAN BEES.—Orders will now be received for these bees to be delivered in the Spring. *A circular will be sent to all applicants inclosing a stamp.* In it will be found the terms and also reports from Mr. LANGSTROTH, Dr. KIRTLAND, Mr BRACKETT, Mr. BALDRIDGE, and others, testifying fully, from actual observation, to the great superiority of this race over the common bee. [578-tf] S. B. PARSONS, Flushing, N. Y.

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H. & M. C. MORDOFF, Breeders of pure *Short-horn* and *Alderney Cattle, South Down* and *Silesian Sheep, Suffolk* and *Essex Pigs,* Rochester, N. Y. 573-tf

FARM FOR SALE.—One of the best and best situated farms in Monroe Co., lying 3 miles west of this City, in the town of Gates, on the Buffalo road, will be sold at a great bargain if application is made soon. A small farm of 50 to 80 acres, near the City, or a house and lot worth 4 to $5,000 in the city, would be taken in part payment. For particulars apply on the premises, or at No. 9 Hill street, at the office of JOHN M. FRENCH & Co., of M. HUNTINGTON. Rochester, N. Y., August 21, 1860. 554-tf

TO FARMERS, MECHANICS, & BUILDERS.—Our "Irrepressible Conflict" is against high prices. We offer you, at 14 Main St., Rochester, Iron, Nails, Hardware, Oils, Paints, Colors, Windows, Doors, Blinds, Hoes, Spades, Shovels, Corn Hoes, Cultivators, and other articles too numerous to mention. Also, the celebrated "Straight Draft Plow," which we offer cheaper than the cheapest. 553-tf MOORE, HEBING & CO.

AMERICAN GUANO, FROM JARVIS & BAKER'S ISLANDS, IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN, IMPORTED BY THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, Office, 66 William Street, NEW YORK.
C. S. MARSHALL, Pres't. H. MATHER, Sec'y.
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TEETH FOR THE MILLION.—SOMETHING NEW. Office, No. 7 Mansion House Block, 88 State Street. Rochester, N. Y. [525-tf.] E. F. WILSON

LIME.—Page's Perpetual Kiln, Patented July, 1857.—Superior to any in use for Wood or Coal. 2¼ cords of wood, or 1¾ tons of coal to 100 bbls.—coal not mixed with stone. Address [434-tf.] C. D. PAGE, Rochester, N. Y.

Homes for the Industrious!

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GARDEN STATE OF THE WEST.



THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., HAVE FOR SALE

1,200,000 ACRES OF RICH FARMING LANDS,

In Tracts of Forty Acres and upward, on Long Credit and at Low Prices.

MECHANICS, FARMERS AND WORKING MEN.

THE attention of the enterprising and industrious portion of the community is directed to the following statements and liberal inducements offered them by the

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,

which, as they will perceive, will enable them by proper energy, perseverance and industry, to provide comfortable homes for themselves and families, with, comparatively speaking, very little capital.

LANDS OF ILLINOIS.

No State in the Valley of the Mississippi offers so great an inducement as the State of Illinois. There is no portion of the world where all the conditions of climate and soil so admirably combine to produce those two great staples, CORN and WHEAT, as the Prairies of Illinois.

THE SOUTHERN PART

of the State lies within the zone of the cotton regions, while the soil is admirably adapted to the growth of tobacco and hemp; and the wheat is worth from fifteen to twenty cents more per bushel than that raised further north.

RICH ROLLING PRAIRIE LANDS.

The deep rich loam of the prairies is cultivated with such wonderful facility that the farmers of the Eastern and Middle States are moving to Illinois in great numbers. The area of Illinois is about equal to that of England, and the soil is so rich that it will support twenty millions of people.

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN MARKETS.

These lands are contiguous to a railroad 700 miles in length, which connects with other roads and navigable lakes and rivers, thus affording an unbroken communication with the Eastern and Southern markets.

APPLICATION OF CAPITAL.

Thus far, capital and labor have been applied to developing the soil; the great resources of the State in coal and iron are almost untouched. The invariable rule that the mechanical arts flourish best where food and fuel are cheapest, will follow at an early day in Illinois, and in the course of the next ten years the natural laws and necessities of the case warrant the belief that at least five hundred thousand people will be engaged in the State of Illinois in various manufacturing pursuits.

RAILROAD SYSTEM OF ILLINOIS.

Over $100,000,000 of private capital have been expended on the railways of Illinois. Inasmuch as part of the income from several these works, with a valuable public fund in lands, go to diminish the State expenses, the TAXES ARE LIGHT, and must consequently every day decrease.

THE STATE DEBT.

The State Debt is only $10,105,398, 14, and within the last three years has been reduced $2,959,746 80, and we may reasonably expect that in ten years it will become extinct.

PRESENT POPULATION.

The State is rapidly filling up with population, 868,025 persons having been added since 1850, making the present population 1,723,663, a ratio of 102 per cent. in ten years.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The Agricultural products of Illinois are greater than those of any other State. The products sent out during the past year exceeded 1,600,000 tons. The wheat crop of 1860 approaches 35,000,000 bushels, while the corn crop yields not less than 140,000,000 bushels.

FERTILITY OF THE SOIL.

Nowhere can the industrious farmer secure such immediate results for his labor as upon these prairie soils, they being composed of a deep rich loam, the fertility of which, is unsurpassed by any on the globe.

TO ACTUAL CULTIVATORS.

Since 1854, the company have sold 1,300,000 acres. They sell only to actual cultivators, and every contract contains an agreement to cultivate. The road has been constructed thro' these lands at an expense of $30,000,000. In 1850 the population of the forty-nine counties through which it passes was only 335,598; since which 479,293 have been added, making the whole population 814,891, a gain of 143 per cent.

EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY.

As an evidence of the thrift of the people, it may be stated that 600,000 tons of freight, including 8,000,000 bushels of grain, and 250,000 barrels of flour, were forwarded over the line last year.

EDUCATION.

Mechanics and workingmen will find the free school system encouraged by the State, and endowed with a large revenue for the support of schools. Their children can live in sight of the church and schoolhouse and grow with the prosperity of the leading State in the Great Western Empire.

PRICES AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The prices of these lands vary from $6 to $25 per acre according to location, quality, &c. First-class farming lands sell for about $10 or $12 per acre; and the relative expense of subduing prairie land as compared with wood lands is in the ratio of 1 to 10 in favor of the former. The terms of sale for the bulk of these lands will be

One Year's Interest in advance,

at six per ct. per annum, and six interest notes at six per ct. payable respectively in one, two, three, four, five and six years from date of sale, and four notes for principal, payable in four, five, six and seven years from date of sale; the contract stipulating that one-tenth of the tract purchased shall be fenced and cultivated, each and every year, for five years from date of sale, so that at the end of five years, one-half shall be fenced and under cultivation.

Twenty Per Cent. will be deducted

from the valuation for cash, except the same should be at six dollars per acre, when the cash price will be five dollars.

Pamphlets descriptive of the lands, soil, climate, productions, prices and terms of payment, can be had on application to

J. W. FOSTER, Land Commissioner, Chicago, Illinois.

For the names of the Towns, Villages and Cities situated upon the Illinois Central Railroad see pages 188, 189, 190, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.

THE OTHER WORLD.

BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

It lies around us like a cloud—
A world we do not see;
Yet the sweet closing of an eye
May bring us there to be.

Its gentle breezes fan our cheeks
Amid our worldly cares,
Its gentle voices whisper love,
And mingle with our prayers.

Sweet hearts around us throb and beat,
Sweet helping hands are stirred,
And palpitates the vail between
With breathings almost heard.

The silence, awful, sweet, and calm,
They have no power to break,
For mortal words are not for them
To utter or partake.

So thin, so soft, so sweet, they glide
So near to press they seem—
They seem to lull us to our rest,
And melt into our dream.

And in the hush of rest they bring
'Tis easy now to see
How lovely and how sweet to pass
The hour of death may be.

To close the eye, and close the ear,
Wrapped in a trance of bliss,
And gently drawn in loving arms,
To swoon to that—from this.

Scarce knowing if we wake or sleep,
Scarce asking where we are,
To feel all evil sink away,
All sorrow and all care.

Sweet souls around us! watch us still,
Press nearer to our side,
Into our thoughts, into our prayers,
With gentle helpings glide.

Let death between us be as naught,
A dried and vanished stream,
Your joy be the reality,
Our suffering life the dream.

The Story-Teller.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

THE LITTLE WICKET.

BY CAROLINE A. HOWARD.

To every woman's heart there is a tiny door, whereby no man may enter, save he who has the key.

THEY formed a beautiful picture, those two young girls, framed in, as it were, by that luxurious and firelit room. DIANA WEST reclined in a large arm-chair, with her slippered feet stretched out to receive the genial warmth of the glowing grate. Her long hair was loosened from confinement, and fell on her shoulders in a heavy, dark mass, contrasting well with the rich colors of her dressing-gown. On the floor beside her sat SYLVIA FAY, one round arm thrown carelessly across her companion's knee, so as to form a resting place for the curly head.

It would be difficult to find two persons more opposite; the one in the full bloom of womanhood, the other little more than a child. The clock had struck twelve, yet there they sat, and the low murmur of their voices went on as if sleep were a stranger to their bright eyes, and weariness never came to their graceful forms. But while the autumn winds wailed dismally without, and the bright fire bid defiance to them from within, it was pleasanter to fling aside the finery which had graced the evening party, and, as girls will do, chat over the good time, than to lie awake in bed and think about it in the dark.

"I am surprised that you do not think MARCUS ARNOLD handsome," remarked the younger of the two.

"Why? Has my little FAY fallen in love with my lord of the curling lip and the flashing eye?"

"By no means! my lady of the silver bow. One glance of his haughty eyes is enough to make poor little me quake with fear. I couldn't live without some one to pet and indulge me, and I should as soon expect Jupiter himself to descend to playing marbles, as Mr. MARCUS ARNOLD to bestow caresses upon anything. However, I thought he might be more to the taste of my dignified and queenly friend."

"You are but a poor judge of human nature if you think so. The law of affinity would decree that the qualities which you ascribe to me should be the very reasons why I should not feel attracted by the same characteristics in another."

"But, DIAN, dear, you seem to me so superior, in all respects, to the frivolous and superficial young men who form so large a part of society now-a-day's, and I have such respect for your mind and talents, that in selecting a partner for you, I involuntarily single out some tall, dark man, very learned, very grave and firm, with a will as strong as your own."

DIANA smiled and said, "I know not whether to consider that last idea a compliment, but I will not quarrel with you for it. I believe I *have* a pretty strong will of my own, and it is scarcely strange, since I have always had ample room to indulge it. I believe some very wise writers argue that humanity is created in halves, which, sooner or later, will be united. Now, I beg to set you right, if possible, on the score of my *other half*. But in the first place, I think you have a rather erroneous idea of *me*, though the error being one of the affections, I can easily forgive it."

"It is an old and quite true remark, that the ties of friendship are strongest between opposites, and a long acquaintance verifies it. That which to your partial mind seems dignity and mental strength in me, is, in a great measure, the effect of a robust physical organism, increased by the course of healthful discipline which, thanks to my good father's care, has made me a well developed woman."

"Perhaps so," replied her friend, "but my dear girl, do not accuse me of flattery, if I say that I never knew a woman who possessed your attractions, who seemed to have so little vanity,—so little desire to win the admiration of men."

"There, again, my little enthusiast, you are liable to a mistake. Opinions would differ much as to my attractions. You, I can easily see, admire in others those traits in which you are wanting. To measure over five and a half feet, with corresponding weight, well proportioned, is to you the acme of physical beauty in a woman. Few will agree with you. The majority of our acquaintances will call me *masculine* in personal appearance, and many will apply the same term to a certain tour which marks my mind and manners. I cannot describe it, but in some degree I feel it myself. That I have few *womanly weaknesses*, as they are called, is mainly owing to my education. I inherit from my father a quickness of perception and a uniformity of temper, which enables me, generally, to form my judgments uninfluenced by impulse or excitement. Some call me cold, even proud. I am not very demonstrative, yet, underlying this self-possessed exterior, I believe I have warm and lasting affections."

"Indeed you have! No one can know you as I do, and not be sensible of that."

"Since my mother's death I have not only been the lady of my father's house, but his almost constant companion. From my infancy it has been his pleasure to have me near him, and to cultivate and direct my tastes, which are much like his own. People say he is wealthy; I suppose he is, and I, as his only daughter, have every comfort and advantage that well applied means can procure. In the company of father and other friends, I have traversed 'the storied lands' of the Old World, realizing all that my young imagination had taught me to expect and long for. I have stood on the field of Waterloo, and heard from the lips of a veteran warrior how my childhood's hero, NAPOLEON, was shorn of his laurels. I have seen and conversed with WELLINGTON himself. I need not tell you, for you know the history of the two short years we spent amid the scenes ever nearest to my heart. Can you wonder that the vapid prattle of our ball-rooms, and the superficial knowledge displayed in most of our drawing-room society, palls upon my taste?"

"I cannot, truly; for with all my natural vivacity and ability to make the best of the company I am in, I am frequently bored to death with everybody's efforts to make others admire them, when, to a thoughtful mind, there is so little to admire. I wonder that you did not marry abroad, for I despair of your ever being suited with any one whom you may meet here."

"Marriage, dear SYLVIA, is an event in my life which I have no desire to anticipate. Not that I am actually opposed to it. I should be willing to marry a man that I could *love*. I probably shall some time. And that brings me to the matter of which we were speaking at first. I was going to correct your picture of my 'beau ideal.'"

"I known you think me fastidious in many things, doubtless in this also. In personal appearance, I care not what a man may be, if in character he is worthy of respect, and his countenance and manners express true and manly feeling. If there is one trait which, more than another, is disgusting to me in a man, it is self-conceit, and this I think MARCUS ARNOLD possesses in no small degree. In proportion as I should wish to see a man display a noble self-respect, I should wish to see him gentle and modest. I dislike obstinacy, but admire firmness; I should soon despise a man who did not know his own mind from one hour to the next. You call me willful. When I marry, I hope to marry a man whose will is stronger than mine, though exercised with reason and mildness, else I think I should become tyrannical. I have, in general, 'my own way' here at home; but in matters of importance to either of us, my father's wishes are always law. But, SYLVIA, my child, it grows late in the small hours of the morning, and your blue eyes droop heavily. I have sermonized enough for to-night."

"I am not tired, yet it is time we were sleeping. Let me ask you but one question more. Did you never see a man whom you thought you really could love?"

"That is a close question, but I will answer it frankly. I have never seen a man that I *did*, or *do* love, but I cannot say that I never *could* love any of those whom I have known, if I permitted myself to consider them with a view to that object. You may think me selfish, indeed I am, more so than you ever believed; but while my wants are so bountifully supplied,—while I have so good a home, with so little responsibility on my own part, I have no desire to forsake it for an uncertain, to me a doubtful good."

"Then, my friend, I am confident that you have never loved."

"I suppose you speak from experience, you speak so earnestly. Is it so? Look up, my little FAY, and answer me."

SYLVIA blushed, but raised her head, and laughingly answered,—"Not exactly. Instinct, a woman's intuition, would teach me that."

"I suppose yours is a correct theory. Something in my heart tells me so. Sometimes I hope that I may never fall a victim to '*une grande passion*.' Love is a game to be played by two; but the woman's part is all made up of sacrifices,—the man reaps the advantages."

"True, I grant you, in some instances, but rather a warped view. I think, dear DI, that you will live to modify it, and I hope you may, for I think this is but a wretched life for a woman to live, unless love reigns all-powerful, to cast out the sense of sacrifice from her heart."

"I declare! Yours is a wise little head, if it is yellow and curly. I shall have to confess you yet, for I expect there is an 'episode from the book of life at eighteen,' hid away somewhere in your experience."

This was but one of many cosy and confidential chats which took place during SYLVIA FAY's visit of a week. We have to do with but one more. It was a golden October afternoon, and the girls were in the woods collecting leaves for DIANA's Herbarium, with bright berries and bits of evergreen to ornament the parlors. They had been silently pursuing their researches for some time, when SYLVIA said,

"My Queen of the Chase, I've a mind to tell you a discovery that I have made. You cannot guess what."

"A rare plant, or a choice leaf, perhaps."

"Pshaw! your thoughts and mine are as different as possible. No, indeed! You see I had hoped during this visit, to regale myself on some such choice bit of romance as finding my friend, 'the forest maid,' in love, and having despaired of such an event, I have looked about and endeavored to be satisfied with finding some one in love with *her*."

"And has your patient search been crowned with success? I am curious to hear."

"I think so, though I forbear to boast too loudly of my sagacity when there is a possibility of mistake."

"And who may be the unfortunate swain?"

"No swain at all, my love, and that, to me, is the fun of it. It is no less a personage than your father's bachelor friend, Mr. DUSSELDORF."

SYLVIA did not see, blind little puss! that DIANA blushed till her face and neck were alike rosy red. For a moment she did not reply, but stooped lower over the moss which she was uprooting. Her voice was perfectly steady when she answered without raising her head,

"A remarkable discovery truly, and one which I can in no way account for. Without jesting, my child, tell me what could have put such an absurd notion into your head?"

"Absurd! I don't see the absurdity, except in the fact that he is full ten years older than you are, and such a grave old fellow that I don't like the prospect at all."

"What prospect?" asked DIANA, sententiously, and without changing her position.

"Why, of your ever becoming Mrs. ELMER DUSSELDORF, to be sure."

"Never fear. Such a prospect exists only in your own imagination."

"You do not mean to say that if Mr. DUSSELDORF were to offer you his hand, heart, and a fortune, which I know is not inconsiderable, that you would decline them?"

"I should, most emphatically. But tell me, Miss Penetrate, on what you found your newly discovered romance?"

"O, various things, too numerous to mention. I'll try and enumerate. He comes here very often,—"

"To see my father."

"Don't interrupt. He comes here so frequently that one might think he boarded in the house, and—"

"He did, once."

"Fudge! He goes to church with you nearly every Sunday."

"He owns the pew we sit in. Who has a better right to occupy it?"

"He does not own the *occupants*. But I shall not attempt to tell you any more if you do not keep still. You know that pretty thing that I have been knitting for you to wear on your head? Well, he has scarcely looked at me since I have been here, much less to know what I was doing, till the other night when he heard me say, I wished to finish it before I went home, as it was for you. 'For DIANA?' he asked, with sudden interest. Then he took it in his hand as carefully as if it had been a sick bird. 'How pretty! What is it for?' he asked next. I told him, and intending to set it off to the best advantage, I put it on my own head. Now you think, of course, that he paid me some neat compliment or other. Not at all. He musingly said—'How becoming it will be to her hair and complexion.' There! if that wasn't provoking!"

DIANA laughed heartily, and cried, "Anything more?"

"Yes! When he rode up on horse-back yesterday morning, and you was out, I went to the door to speak with him. I admired the beauty of his horse and inquired its name. He looked wonderfully pleased, and said, 'You will like her, I know, when I tell you it is Diana.' Now, my lady! I think the evidence will warrant conviction."

"Ah! well," replied DIANA, in a weary tone, "if we have talked nonsense enough for one afternoon, we'll go home."

"But, DIAN, *do* tell me! Did you never think of this before? I know you did. You are keeping something from me."

"There are many things which we should keep even from dear friends. Did you never keep a secret because it was more another's than your own?"

"There, now! I *know* I was right! I won't tease you, but please tell me this,—didn't you know he liked you?"

"O, yes! always. I like him, too!"

"O, dear! You know what I mean. Ah! now I have you! I've guessed it!" and SYLVIA fairly clapped her hands in glee.

"Hush!" exclaimed DIANA. "Some one will surely hear you. Perhaps Mr. DUSSELDORF himself. But tell me what you have guessed."

"Why, did you not tell me once, when I asked you how many offers you had ever had, that you had twice refused the same person? I *know* that this is the one. You can't deny it."

Again the deep blush on DIANA's cheeks told of strong emotion in the usually calm breast. This time a tear stood in each dark eye, not unobserved by her affectionate, though impulsive, companion, who kissed her hastily, saying,

"I have vexed you. Pray forgive me! If I have guessed something you did not wish me to know, it shall be as safe as in your own thoughts."

"Never mind, darling. I have told you nothing. You only roused a sad memory or two. Let it pass."

They walked on in silence for awhile, till DIANA, unexpectedly, said,

"I have thought sometimes that a man who could summon courage to offer himself to a woman who had once refused him, must love her very truly, or be a conceited puppy."

"So do I, yet I must say I should think the latter was the fault in most cases. To tell you the truth, DI, I think a man who would renew an offer to a girl who had discarded him already, must have very little self-respect. I should despise a man who rated himself so low."

"Should you?" asked her friend earnestly. "I never thought so. I think before I could love any one so well as to marry him, I should have to be convinced of his love by years of devotion to me alone. I should wish him never to have loved another, and to love me forever, even though I refused him half a dozen times."

"DIAN WEST! I think he would be little better than a fool. Certainly, it would show a low opinion of you for him to suppose that you had so little firmness or sense that he could move you by importunity. I should consider it a higher compliment to be taken at my word."

"Well, we differ, and it is scarcely likely that I shall ever have the opportunity to prove my theory. Certainly not in the case you spoke of."

"I don't know about that," answered SYLVIA, knowingly. "However, I wish that I could feel sure that you may never relent towards the object of your present cruelty, for in good faith, I do not quite fancy such a grave old deacon for you."

"If you mean Mr. DUSSELDORF, I will settle the matter at once. I shall never marry him, though he is neither grave, when you come to know him, nor old, for he is but thirty-two."

"And you are twenty-two. Heigh, ho! He hasn't found the key yet. You pretend to have no heart, but I know you have, and there is a little wicket in it somewhere."

"So you go home to-morrow? ELF! I'm very glad. I believe you would turn my heart inside out before another week is past. You are a perfect ferret. But here we are, at the garden gate, and as I live, there goes brother ALBERT leading Mr. DUSSELDORF's horse to the stable! Goodness! he has come to tea. I shall leave him to you to entertain."

Long after her lively little friend had left her, and she had returned to the quiet of her daily life, did DIANA recall these two conversations. The younger girl, with her quick perceptions and affectionate earnestness, seemed to have sounded the depths of her friend's more sluggish nature, and to have aroused feelings which were in danger of becoming dormant for want of closer communion and sympathy with others.

I am far from advocating promiscuous and confidential intimacy between young girls. On the contrary, I think that they should have few friends so intimate as to allow them to share their thoughts, and understand their affairs, and there are many things, not really important secrets, which policy would urge them always to keep to themselves. Yet I think every girl is better off to possess one or more friends with whom she can discuss such topics as are of interest and benefit to woman. The affections are thus cultivated, cheerfulness is promoted, and right views of life are acquired.

DIANA greatly needed such a friend, and it would have been well for her if SYLVIA could always have been with her. With all her good sense, fine talents, education from books and travel, her ideas of real life were very erroneous. She did not understand human nature half as well as smart little SYLVIA FAY, who never possessed the half of her advantages.

Besides all that SYLVIA had said, DIANA thought of many other things in those days. She looked around her pleasant home and thought of all the comforts which were hers, and contrasted her present situation with what it had been some fourteen years before, for she could easily remember when her father was not as rich as now. Ten years before, her father had been on the brink of ruin, and but for the intervention in his behalf, of the son of an old friend, all his little property had been swept away. ELMER DUSSELDORF averted the blow, and Fortune had smiled upon the merchant ever since. DIANA was but a child then, but she could remember with pleasure the intelligent young man who was so frequent and so welcome a visitor at their house, and how her gentle mother had said that had it pleased Heaven to grant her an elder son, she would have wished him to be like ELMER DUSSELDORF.

Yet ELMER was very homely, and awkward, too, so DIANA had always thought. He had loved her mother; and when she died, he wept with them all, and seemed kinder than ever. She had known him so long that sometimes it seemed as if she had always known him, as a cousin or a brother. She would have known no difference but for one thing,—ELMER did not wish to be a cousin or brother, though of late he seemed more like one than formerly.

How indelibly stamped upon her memory was that day when he had asked her to bestow a nearer and dearer title upon him,—and she had refused. Why, she hardly knew. When he asked that question she had told him that she did not herself know, except that she did not love him. She only *liked* him, and did not think he could ever be more to her than he had been. She hoped to retain his friendship and was truly sorry to give him pain.

So ELMER, like a prudent suitor, had held his peace on *that* subject,—for a while. She was but eighteen then. It could not be expected that she should know her own mind. She had seen but little of the world and other men. In a year she was going abroad. He would wait, and try to deserve her by redoubled kindness and upright conduct. All in good time, never fear!

He had then been a member of their family for some time. Every thing went on as before, and in a little while the unpleasant embarrassment of living in constant contact with one whom she had thus humiliated, wore away from DIANA's mind, and a touch of pity mingling with her high estimation of his good qualities, made her even kinder to him than usual.

Her father had urged him to accompany them on their European tour, but he declined, pleading business as an excuse. Perhaps he hoped that separation might weaken the impression which she had made upon him, and fortify his mind for what might, after all, prove a real disappointment.

She did not know, till afterwards, how precious her letters had been to him. To her, they were but hasty travel-notes, and she sent them to him with no more emotion than if he had been any other friend. She knew she was improved in every respect by that long delightful journey, and had she been as vain as some girls, she could in this have found sufficient cause for ELMER's renewed admiration. A round of visits, given and received, succeeded her return, and for many weeks she could think and talk of little but the wonders and delights of her recent experience. Their stay had been too short for her; she would willingly have taken up her abode in "Merrie England" or "Sunny Italy," and often in jest with her young friends, she said,

"I will never marry till I find a man who will take me back again." [Conclusion next week.]

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 26 letters.

My 6, 2, 11, 14, 15, 10 is the name of a city in Ohio

My 11, 17, 7, 25, 9, 10, 4, 18 is the name of an ancient Greek general.

My 18, 23, 11, 2, 4, 11, 21, 12 is the name of a battle field of General Taylor.

My 9, 11, 11, 5, 3, 12, 9, 19 is the name of one of the Western States.

My 15, 2, 20, 14 is a girdle.

My 17, 11, 11, 14, 8 is the name of a female.

My 1, 19, 5, 9, 14, 11 is a man's name

My 22, 24, 0 is a small insect.

My 15, 17, 6, 26 is the name of a Greek letter.

My whole was the name of a Mexican general.

Hooper's Valley, N. Y., 1861. L. H. WHITE.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A PUZZLE.

Five letters do compose my name
Backward and forward spell the same,
Read me, and you will quickly see
What death will make both you and me.

Windham, Ohio, 1861. E. F. JAGGER.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ALGEBRAICAL PROBLEM.

I HAVE a meadow in the form of a right angled triangle, containing three acres. I mowed a strip two rods in width around it, and found I had cut just one-half of it. Required the sides of my meadow. C. CHURCH.

Vinland, Wis., 1861.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 582.

Answer to Agricultural Enigma:—Debt is the vampire that sucks the farmer's blood.

Answer to Illustrated Rebus:—Competence is the great incentive to industry.

Answer to Algebraical Problem:—18, 24, 126, and 1,770.

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☞ SEE "GOOD PAY FOR DOING GOOD" in our last number.

☞ BACK NUMBERS from January 5th are still furnished to new subscribers, so that all who send soon may secure the complete volume.

☞ THE RURAL is published strictly upon the CASH SYSTEM—copies are never mailed to individual subscribers until paid for, and always discontinued when the subscription expires. Hence, we force the paper upon none, and keep no credit books, experience having demonstrated that the Cash System is altogether the best for both Subscriber and Publisher.

☞ PREMIUMS TO CLUB AGENTS.—It is not to late to form new clubs and secure the valuable Specific Premiums offered therefor. See list and particulars—headed "*Good Pay for Doing Good*"—in RURAL of last week. We are daily sending copies of Dictionaries, Macauley's England, Lossing's Illustrated U. S., Everybody's Lawyer, and other choice and valuable standard works, as premiums and have hundreds more which we hope to dispose of in like manner. *Now is the Time to Act.*

☞ ASSOCIATED EFFORT leads to success in canvassing for periodicals, as well as in other enterprises. For instance, if you are forming (or wish to form) a club for the RURAL NEW-YORKER, and cannot fill it up in your own neighborhood, get some person or persons a few miles distant to join with or assist you—adding their names to those you may procure, and sending all together. Please think of this, and act upon the suggestion if convenient.

☞ THE MONEY WE RECEIVE.—Bills on all solvent Banks in the U. S. and Canada taken at par on subscription to the RURAL, but our agents and other friends will please remit New York, New England, or Canada money, when convenient. Postage Stamps can be remitted for fractional parts of a dollar. For all amounts over $5 we prefer Drafts on either New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Albany, Rochester, or Buffalo, (less exchange,) payable to our order—and all such drafts may be mailed at the risk of the Publisher. If our friends throughout the Union, British Provinces, &c., will comply with these suggestions so far as convenient, the favor will be appreciated.

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OSCEOLA, Stark Co., Ill., Feb. 19th, 1861.

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